REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,963.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
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Nine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied by Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,491 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHISON, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th August 1874, at 4 P.M.

August 1874.			September 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	20	Leave Madras	4
„ CANNANORE	22	„ Coconada	6
„ Narrakal	23	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Alleppy	26	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Gopalpore	8
„ Colombo	29	„ False Point	9
„ Galle	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11
„ Nagapatam	Sept. 2		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 15th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Cutwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather admitting. The seregoes can almost always be landed at NARRAKAL, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bosreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. AYERS, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August, 1874, at 2 P.M.

August 1874.			Septem ber 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSREH	7
„ Karachee	23	„ Mahomerah	7
„ Guadur	24	„ Fao	7
„ Muscat	26	„ Bushire	9
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bahrein	11
„ Linga	29	„ Linga	13
„ Bushire	Sept. 1	„ Bunder Abbas	15
„ Koweit	1	„ Muscat	17
„ Fao	3	„ Guadur	19
„ Mahomerah	3	„ Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSREH	4	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. SAR ELL, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. AYERS, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. NAILE, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd August 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT 14TH AUGUST.

THE s.s. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. PEARSON, Commander, 1,931 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will SAIL as above.

FARE (First-class)..... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. She made the passage out in 38½ days.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th July 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each* month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs. at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at	6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „ at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at	6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „ at	6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „ at	6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „ at	6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „ at	6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£87 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
MESSRS. PARRY & Co., Madras;
MESSRS. COLVIE, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
MESSRS. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 14th August, 1874, at 5 P.M., from Marseilles.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, 3,781 Tons, and 600 H.P., Captain C. A. WHITE, will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to transhipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Marseilles, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 24th August 1874, at 5 P.M., from Marseilles.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,800 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain CHAS. ANDERSON, R.N.R. will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 21st August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE PLANTS AND EVERGREENS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 4-30 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at No. 3, Marine Lines, Esplanade, a fine collection of Ferns and Flowering Plants in Tubs and Pots, Cramiums, Creepers, and bearing blue, white, pink and red flowers, Roses, Australian and several other varieties, of rich garden plants, a large and varied collection of Evergreens in tubs and pots. A pair of yew trees, several boxes of Cuttings, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., at MAZAGON, opposite MAZAGON Castle.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 5 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plate, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing residence, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle and egg frames, waiters, tea trays, a set of best electroplated spoons and forks, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c. richly carved and blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, a round dining, for 6 or 8 persons, sideboard, dining room chairs, dumb waiters, whatnots, circular, pier and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, tea poys, china in suites, drawing room carpets, gilt hanging regulator, lamps, horned bedstead, camp cots, cheopatra couches, dres ing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes presses, sercens, table cloths, &c. &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light English built brougham with powerful horse and harness.

No catalogue, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th August 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 6, 7, 8 lbs.

3 Cases Colored Prints.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

L—1/1500—400 Boxes Stearine Candles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th August 1874.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of HARRISON BROS.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straight Glassware, rich Plain and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-of-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Nappie's Table Cutlery, Rich Liquor, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received on Tuesday, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

GOLD AND SILVER WIRE AND THREAD MANUFACTORY.

LEWISHAM, LONDON.

Established upwards of Half a Century.

F. & E. STANTON, (late Arnold.)

Real Gold and Silver Wires and Threads of every description. Bullions, Purls, Spangles, Fringes, Braids, Cords, &c.

Manufacturers of the well-known A. and S. Gold Skein Threads. TERMS—CASH ONLY.

CHERBOURG HOUSE,
GREAT MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND.

For the Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen under fourteen years of age.

REV. F. W. YOUNG, M.A., OXON.
(Late Scholar of Merton College.)

TERMS.....170 GUINEAS.

NO EXTRAS WHATEVER.

The Rev. F. W. Young would call attention to the significant fact that, out of the small number of twelve Boys, three competed last Christmas for Open Public School Scholarships (value £40, £50, and £80,) and were all successful.

REFERENCES TO PARENTS OF POSITION.

The Vacations are the same as at the Public Schools. Special arrangements for boys from India during the vacations.

The following Gentlemen connected with India have Sons now with Mr. Young:—General Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., General Browne, C.B., V.C., Colonel Tickell, and others.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL
Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 16s. 6d. and 21s.; Enamelled on Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
122, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see DINNEFORD'S Friction Glove and Bells.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester, sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION COVERING BOILERS, CYLINDERS, PIPES, &c. Non-conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.

(Trade Mark—"B. & Co, Leigh" (in diamond).

Adapted for Stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes, or the surfaces of any vessel in which the retention of heat is a desideratum. In Steamers, the heat in the engine room, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of *twenty-five per cent.* in fuel is effected, and the composition (when properly applied) will last as long as the boiler, pipe, &c. The steam is kept perfectly dry, passing through any length of piping *without condensation.*

THE LEIGH BOILER ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPOSITION *Agents wanted in every Manufacturing Town and District throughout the World.*

For Copies of Testimonials, and all other information, apply to BICKERSTETH & Co., as above.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms:—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading.

PETROLEUM LAMPS!

LAMPS. LAMPS.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANY'S ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

CAPITAL £320,000, IN 29,968 ORDINARY SHARES OF £10 EACH, AND 150 FOUNDERS' SHARES OF £1 EACH.

To be issued in 150 Founders' Shares of £1 each, to be paid in full on allotment, and 29,985 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, of which £1 is to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment. The remainder in Calls of £1 per Share, subject to a Month's Notice

It is proposed to allot one-third of the ordinary shares to India. It is not anticipated that more than £3 per Share will be called for the first twelve months, but if required, then in the manner above stated.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES BARLOW, Esq. (Chairman), Manufacturer, Crofft House, Accrington.

JAMES SWINDELLS, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.

SAMUEL TWEEDALE, Esq., Cotton Spinner (Mellor and Tweedale), Rochdale.

WILLIAM WALMSLEY, Esq, Cotton Manufacturer, Manchester and Oswaldtwistle.

JOHN BLACK, Esq., Merchant, Moss Bank, Whalley Range, Manchester.

ELI HARROP, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.

BANKERS:—

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Manchester and London.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Bombay.

One Hundred Rupees, at two Shillings per Rupee, paid in Bombay, will constitute the equivalent of a Ten-pound share paid in England.

A considerable portion of the Shares allotted to India has already been subscribed for, and the remainder is hereby offered for general Subscription.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be had from J. H. LATIMER, Esq., at the temporary offices of the Company, 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the offices of Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Solicitors, Bombay.

For further Particulars see previous Advertisements.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a GAME THIS EVENING.

W. M. TENNENT,
13th August 1874. Honorary Secretary.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.

SOUTHAMPTON LINE.

BY the s.s. HYDASPES, sailing on the 21st instant, and every alternate Week's Steamer thereafter, PASSENGERS will be BOOKED for BRINDISI, ANCONA and VENICE, but NOT for MALTA, GIBRALTAR, or SOUTHAMPTON.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th August 1874.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.

NEW SEASON'S 1873-74.

THE COMPANY are the appointed Agents for the Celebrated TEAS grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited, Kumaon, who have gained 9 medals and 10 prizes for "superiority of quality" at Exhibitions in India and England.

	Cash Prices. Rs. as.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known speciality from the Kousanie Gardens	2 lb. pckts. 3 12 5 lb. catty 9 0
SOUCHONG, Finest	1 lb. pckt. 2 2
HYSON, Young (Green)	
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY THE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER, PARI MUTUEL, 1874.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.

No. 1. P M to back horses to win.
„ 2. „ „ „ be in the first three in the Doncaster St. Leger.
(5) Five per cent. deducted for Umballa Race Fund.

To close at noon (gun fire) on the 16th September 1874; telegrams will be attended to up to that time.

First half notes not acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 50, or upwards.

Full particulars to be had on application and states of the "Par Mutuels," showing amounts of transactions to date, forwarded *on receipt* of a stamped *directed envelope.*

Applications to be addressed, and money orders, drafts, &c., &c., to be made payable

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweep,
Umballa.

☞ Please give full particulars and write legibly.

THE EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this company will be HELD at the Office of the Company, No. 78, Cowasjee Patell Street, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P.M.,

1. To receive and adopt the Accounts made up to 30th June last.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Narronjee Mooljee, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th August 1874.

IMMEDIATELY after the above Meeting an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held to pass the following Resolution:—

That Messrs. Mooljee Jetha & Co. be, and are hereby, appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, in the place of Messrs. A. C. Brice & Co., resigning.

By Order of the Directors,
A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th August 1874.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 17TH to 31ST AUGUST, both days inclusive.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a SHIGRAM HORSE. Price not to exceed Rs. 250. W., *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

NOTICES.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1ST OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Gelosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND
FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS.....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA.....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA.....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free as great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNOR INZOLI'S EVENING CONCERT, ON THURSDAY, 13TH AUGUST 1874, KINDLY ASSISTED BY SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.

Concert to Commence at 9 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. GLEE—"Mynheer Vandunck," by the Members of Glee Club ..... *Bishop.*
2. FLUTE SOLO.
3. TRIO, MAY QUEEN—"The Hawthorn in the Glade" ..... *Bennett.*
4. PIANO SOLO, Andantee Rondo Capriccioso ..... *Mendelssohn.*
5. SOLO, MEZ SOPRANO—"Omio Fernando," Favorita ..... *Donizetti*
6. BARITON SOLO—"Speed on, my bark, speed on." ..... *Leslie.*

PART II.

1. MEDITATION—Sur le 1er Prelude de Bach ..... *Gounod.*
2. DUET—"To vive e l'Ame," mez. Soprano e Baritono ..... *Campana.*
3. TENOR SOLO—"Aida Cosia dolce Aida" ..... *Verdi.*
4. PIANO SOLO—Impromptu ..... *N. N*
5. SOPRANO SOLO—"Deve sono i bei momenti;" Nozze di Figaro ..... *Mozart.*
6. GLEE—"When Icicles Hang by the Wall" (eigten voices) ..... *Macfarren.*

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 4
Family Tickets, to admit Three	„ 10
Unreserved Seats	„ 2

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—The Committee of the BOMBAY CLUB will be glad to receive TENDERS for a BUILDING to be RENTED, suitable for a Club House, in or near the Fort, either for early occupation or to be built on an approved site.

C. L. WEBER,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 3rd August 1874.

NOTICE.—With a view to prevent misconception of paragraph 5 of the Notice from this Department, dated the 4th June 1874, it is further notified for general information, that the preference given to MARES has reference only to those imported into India, and does not apply to country-bred Mares.

(Signed) H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Calcutta, the 24th July 1874.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Under arrangements which have recently been completed, the Undersigned are prepared to BOOK PASSENGERS and CARGO through in connection with the Messageries Maritime and Netherland Inlia Steam Navigation Company from Bombay to the principal Ports in Java and Australia, via Galle and Singapore.

Full particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. per annum will be payable on application, on and after the 17th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th August 1874.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 per cent. only deducted.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Saturdays.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 8 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE SASSOON SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, each accompanied with a DEPOSIT of Rs. 5,000 (Five Thousand), will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, up to 5 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, proximo, for the ERECTION of BUILDINGS, &c., for the above Company. Plans will be shown, and printed contract papers comprising form of tender, schedules of quantities, specification and general conditions, supplied at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. (7) seven per each Copy. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign any reason for the rejection of any Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

4, Forbes Street, Bombay, 7th August 1874.

THE MADRAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at its Registered Office, No. 23, Apollo Street, Sassoon's Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 18th August, instant, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June last.
2. To appoint Directors in place of all the Directors, who retire as per Clause 84 of the Articles of Association of the Company.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWSHUNKER ANUNDRAO,
Officiating Secretary.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 18th instant, inclusive.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on MONDAY, the 17th August next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed at the MEETING of Shareholders held THIS DAY:—

"That the Special Resolutions, Nos. 3 and 4, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 11th December 1869, and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 6th January 1870, be and they are hereby cancelled." "That Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Company at a remuneration of Rupees Five Hundred per Mensem to cover all office expenses, and that as such Secretary and Treasurer he shall have the General Management of the Business of the Company, subject to the control of and under the direction of the Board of Directors of the Company."

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th July 1874.

FINAL NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND OTHERS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ARBITRATION.

In the Matter of The Albert Life Assurance Company Arbitration Act 1871.

and

In the Matter of The Albert Life Assurance Company Arbitration Act 1874.

1. All persons having policies or other contracts of which proof has not yet been admitted in this Arbitration are to take notice that an Act of Parliament has been passed in the present Session under which all claims not brought in by a fixed day will be absolutely barred.

2. All persons having established claims in this Arbitration are to take notice that the said Act has also provided for the final closing on a fixed day of payments by the Liquidators of dividends and other money remaining in their hands unclaimed.

3. All persons aforesaid are further to take notice that the following two Orders have been made by the Arbitrator under the said Act.

(I.)

Thursday, the Ninth day of July 1874.

In the Matter of The Albert Life Assurance Company Arbitration Act 1874.

I the Right Honorable Hugh McCalmont Baron Cairns, the Arbitrator appointed by the Albert Life Assurance Company Arbitration Act 1871, do by this Order appoint and order as follows:—

The Twentieth day of August One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four shall be the day on which all claims arising on Policies or otherwise in this Arbitration not brought in and proved shall be barred, and all claims so arising not brought in and proved before or on that day shall be absolutely barred accordingly.

CAIRNS.

THOMAS PRESTON,
Secretary.

(II.)

Thursday, the Ninth day of July 1874.

In the Matter of the Albert Life Assurance Company Arbitration Act 1874.

I the Right Honorable Hugh McCalmont Baron Cairns, the Arbitrator appointed by the Albert Life Assurance Company Arbitration Act 1871, do by this Order appoint and order as follows:—

The Fifteenth day of September One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four shall be the day by which all such balances as are described in the above-mentioned Act shall be claimed, and otherwise the same shall be liable to be dealt with

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12TH AUGUST, 1874.

REUTER reported the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday as closing firm, Surats steady, sales 15,000 bales; the only change in spot quotations being an addition of 1/16d. to the price of G F. Gimned Broach: while Fair Dhollera, June shipment, via Cape, is given at 5¼d. Private messages are not quite so strong in tone, Surats to arrive being quoted 1/16d. lower.

This morning's market opened steady, probable sales 15,000 bales, imports 12,000. In New York Mid Upland has declined to 19 cents., and futures are also quoted ⅛ cent. per 15. lower.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market continues very flat with little doing, and no change in prices, and it is very evident that the present temporary firmness in cotton is not backed up by any better feeling in goods. On the contrary, private advices from Manchester speak of very bad trade, and although the larger purchases in Liverpool within the past few days have been chiefly by spinners, they are the result probably of the reduction in stocks consequent on previous limited buying and no indication of a belief in approaching higher prices. As regards the future, the main point however is the American crop, and on this subject the following extract by this mail, from the pen of a well known Liverpool authority, is worthy of special attention:—

"After a calm and careful consideration of the various advices I must come to the conclusion that 8 to 10 per cent. less has been planted this year than last, and that the crop is late. *In saying this however all has been said that can be alleged against the crop.* On the other hand, the stand is good and the weather since May has been all that could be desired, so that, taking into account all that was said against the crop in July and August last year, I should say that with fair accounts in August and September we should see a crop quite up to last season. To-day (23rd July) for the first time worms have made their appearance, and "futures" from New York come 14. dearer, but it is so go, people will not believe in damage by worms so readily this year as last, and the Americans will be driven to inventing some new danger for this season. With any appearance of a rise every one wants to sell, and as supplies are out of the way liberal prices cannot run up far."

The Home Money Market shows decided signs of a return to greater ease. Reuter's afternoon message of yesterday advised a payment of £197,000 into the Bank of England and reported "money easier," but private telegrams, we learn, are even more distinct, discount on long-dated bills in the open market is quoted a half per cent. under the Bank's minimum and a reduction in the rate to 3 per cent. looked upon as very probable. There is nothing special in the point in this morning's message, but Consols open at 92⅞, an advance of ⅛, and French Rentes at 99, an advance of ¼; which is extremely significant. Bar Silver continues at 57¾d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been a degree easier to-day, inasmuch as the highest rate for 6 months' eight Bank Bills is now 1s. 10 5/16d., and there is more disposition to buy, especially 6 months' sight paper. In other respects rates are unchanged:—Demand Bank Bills are still quoted at 1s 9⅞d.; Credits, 6 months' sight 1s. 10 7/16d. to ½; Documents, 6 months' sight 1s. 10½d. per rupee. There has been a comparatively fair amount of private paper offering to-day, but there are also symptoms of a better feeling in the Import markets, which if increased can scarcely fail to exercise a depressing effect on exchange. On Calcutta we have not heard of anything being done. GOVERNMENT PAPER is very dull at the moment, and to do business the following would be the quotations:—Fours Rs. 104½; Fours and a half Rs, 105½; Fives and a half Rs. 110½.

The SHARE MARKET is steady for Land and Spinning Companies' scrip at rather higher prices, but other shares are dull; Bank of Bombays second issue having declined a further one per cent.

COTTON is firmly held at unaltered rates, but European buyers are not operating to any extent, business being confined to small odd and end purchases. The arrivals yesterday were 150 bales, making 1,290 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS are dull and unaltered. Steamers £2, sailing ships £2 11-3 per ton for Liverpool.

PIECE-GOODS are in better request, and importers evince greater firmness. For the better makes of Shirtings an advance of quite one anna per piece has been established, and a stronger tone is apparent throughout.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 8th August 1874.

Open 428¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	28,757	0	0
Merchandize	12,647	0	0
Electric Telegraph	331	0	0
Total Rs.....	41,735	0	0

Corresponding week in August 1873.

Open 411¾ Miles.			
Coaching	30,516	0	0
Merchandize	15,025	0	0
Earth Trains	181	0	0
Electric Telegraph	334	0	0
Total Rs.....	46,176	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	4,441	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP CLANRANALD, 1,185 tons, Captain J Erskine, will sail to-day for New York with a cargo of 29,731¾ cwts. linseed.

THE S. S. CALEDONIAN, 1,851 tons, Captain W. H. Pearse, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Canal, with a cargo of 5,842 bales cotton, 1,230 bales wool, 6,619½ cwts. linseed, 3,000 cwts. galls, 10,851½ cwts. wheat, and a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. CALCUTTA, 541 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Bushire.—Lieut. Fraser. For Karrachee.—Mrs. Murphy. For different ports.—Eleven deck passengers.

THE SHIP BELVIDERE, 1,321 tons, Captain C. Gardiner, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Boston (May 9th) brought Mr. J. T. Foot as passenger, and the following cargo:—2,000 cases petroleum oil, 100 bales drills, 1,731 tons ice, and 1 case cabinet organ. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Tudor and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. HYDASPES, 1,890 tons, Captain D. Renoldson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (July 12th) calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Suez, and Aden, via the Canal, with the English mail and the following cargo:—1,770 packages cotton, 301 barrels cement, 766 packages wine, 10 cases eau-de-cologne, 138 packages paper, 26 packages copper, 450 packages wine and spirits, 200 bundles iron hoops, 115 packages oilmanstore, 188 packages provisions, 105 packages beer, 26 cases brandy, 100 cases claret, 5 cases boots, 186 bales twist, 47 cases soap, 10 bar rels and 84 casks zinc, 1 package ivory, 1 box pearls, 1 box rupees and notes, 5 boxes specie, 2,129 packages Government stores, 1,581 packages merchandise, and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Hydaspes (s)	Reynoldson	London, July 12.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Alps (s)	Drakeford	Liverpool.
	Calcutta (s)	Melville	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Caledonian (s)	Pearse	Liverpool.

The ship Clanranald, Erskine, to New York, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
7	Kashgar, (s)	Babel	Southampton, June 23.
	Wide Awake	Safrideen	Jeddah, June 6.
	Wave Queen	Wilcox	Newcastle, May 21.
8	British Commodore	Robertson	Liverpool, April 6.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
7	Quang Se (s)		
	Angantis		
	Golden Fleece		
8	Madras (s)		
	Royal Alice		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
9	Coldstream	Batavia & N. Ports.
	Mecca (s)	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
8	East Lancashire	London.
9	Craigforth (s)	London.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April.
7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
June 1 Deerhound, ss, Cassum, from sea.
July 12 Asiana, ship, Hadwin, from Cardiff.
17 Pere, ship, Hurst, from Shields.
18 British Empire, ship, Maher, from Shields.
25 Rence, Fch. s. fr., Lambel, from Rhagapore.
29 Kwang Tung, R.M., Elton, from Rio Hafoon.
29 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, from Southampton.
29 Zeuxe Bat. ss, Bolleque, from Manila.
29 Toreno, ss, Acoste, from Calcutta.
30 Procus, ss, Joy, from Foochou.
31 Dunedeu, ship, McLaren, from Cardiff.
Aug 1 Tigre, ss, Bouner, from Marseilles.
1 Venetia, ss, Angove, from Shanghai.
1 Holland, ss, Boon, from Batavia.
1 Daydream, Barq., Nascols, from Jedda.
1 James Livesey, Barq., Clarke, from Liverpool.
1 Mariaban, ss, Stewart, from Rangoon.
1 St. Clar, ss, Pederson, from Cardiff.
2 Harrington, ss, McMoutrey, from Batavia.
2 Fernlower, ss, Shell, from Calcutta.
4 Excelsior, ss, Joss, from Cardiff.
4 City of Carthage, ss, Smith, from Calcutta.
4 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, from Calcutta.
5 Yorkshire, ss. Langley, from Calcutta.
5 Fei-ho, ss, Melezan, from Shanghai.
9 Hydaspes, ss, Reynoldson, from Southampton.
5 Sarthe, Fch. T. S., Goullee, from Toulon.

July. DEPARTURES.

29 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, to Bombay.
29 Zeuxe Bat, ss, Bolleque, to Liverpool.
30 Rence, Fch. s. fr., Lambel, to Larrent.
30 T rino, ss, Ascole, to Genova.
31 Procus, ss, Joy, to London.
Aug. 1 Tigre, ss, Bouner, to China.
1 Venetia, ss, Angove, to Suez.
1 Holland, ss, Boon, to Newdeen.
2 Daydream, Barq., Nac da, to Bombay.
2 Mariaban, ss, Stewart, Malta.
2 Harrington, ss, McMoutrey, to Rotterdam.
2 Fernlower, ss, Shell, to Calcutta.
3 Kwang Tung, R. M., Elton, to Orinn.
4 Excelsior, ss, Joss, to Kurrachee.
4 City of Carthage, ss, Smith, to London.
5 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, to London.
5 Yorkshire, ss, Longley, to Calcutta.
5 Hydaspes, ss, Reynoldson, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
Deerhound, ss, Cassum, from sea.
Asiana, ship, Hadwin, from Cardiff.
Pere, ship, Hurst, from Shields.
British Empire, ship, Maher, from Shields.
Dunedon, ship, McLaren, from C rdiff.
James Livesey, Barq., Clark, from Liverpool.
St. Clar, ss, Pederson, from Cardiff.
Fei-ho, ss, Mclizan, from Shanghai.
Sarthe, Fch. T. S., Goullie, from Toulon.

DAILY IMPORTS—12TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ithuriel (s), 11 packages glassware, Soomar Veera; 2,669 bundles hoop iron, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Bokhara (s); 6 octaves sherry, J. Gordon; 5 cases cochineal, Currumchund Premchund; 12 cases varnish, Reptoola Allibhoy & Co.; 178 cases wine, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Strathclyde (s), 50 cases portwine, The L. A. & A. Co; 50 cases copper sheets, Framjee, Sands & Co.

Calliroe, 2 cases thread, Abdoolally Shaik Adom.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Esperance, 3 barrels brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Boldon, 137 bales wool, Nemchund Veerjee.

Palestine (s), 60 bales hemp, Soorjee Jewandass; 40 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 63 bales cotton, Amerchund Callianjee; 30 bales cotton, Sojpal Raychund; 251 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 42 bales cotton, Megjee Dossa; 49 bales cotton, Dhunjee Sozpar and Co; 92 bales cotton, Sorabjee Darashaw and Co; 75 bales cotton, Valljee Harry; 3 bales cotton, Hyderally Cassamjee; 100 bales cotton, Dwarkadass Motilall; 133 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Cursetjee; 48 bales cotton, Premjee Narran; 45 bales wool, Ralli Brothers.

Strathclyde (s), 5 bundles hides, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 50 bales hemp, Gocka Doongersey; 23 bales wool, and 4 bales wool waste, Damodar Heerjee; 25 bales wool, Sealy and Co; 172 bales cotton, Rattonsey Poonsey and Co; 96 bales cotton, Munore Hurukchund; 100 bales cotton, Tricumjee Mooljee and Co.

Peshawar (s), 2 bales hemp, Harridass Chntoorbhooz; 30; bags wheat, Essa Ahmed; 66 bales cotton, Jewandass Bhoja.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar s, 47 cases and 5 jottas tea, Dola Manchund; 216 bundles gallnuts, N. J. Abrahim, 375 bundles nuxvomica, Talib Arbee; 49 bundles myrabolims, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 24 cases heerabale, Hajeebhoy Lulljee; 24 bales hides and skins, Seriff Darvesh; 2 bales skins, 19 bundles liver horns, and 2 packages T. shell, Dawoodbhoy Hassom; 26 bundles ivory, Rehemtoola Goolammahomed; 1 bundle ivory, Abdoolrehman Wooaman; 344 pieces ivory, Venichund Jotadase; 11 bundles ivory, Ismailjee Remtoola; 1 bundle ivory, Abdoolremon Ahmed; 7 bundles ivory, Abdoolremon Ahmed.

FOR HAVRE.

Peshawur s, 30 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co; 4 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 12th August, 7-35 A.M.—French mail steamer Donnai from China arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, 12th August, 11 A.M.—H. M. S. Rifleman sailed for Zanzibar 4th inst.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 12th August, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 81, rainfall 2 inches 30 cents.

CANARA, 12th August, 4 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·88, rainfall 1 inch 44 cents.

MANGALORE, 12th August, 40 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-east north, north-west, west-south, thermometer maximum 78, minimum 73, wet bulb 77, barometer 29·77, rainfall 1 inch 24 cents.

TUTICORIN, 11th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 92, barometer 29·72.

VIZAGOOLA, 12th August, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind west mild, thermometer 84, rainfall 52 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—12TH AUGUST, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 12th August, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 14 minutes.

Via Suez, 12th August, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 43 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 12th August, 10-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 1 hour 55 minutes.

Via Turkey 11th August, 7 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 54 minutes.

Via Suez, 12th August, 1-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 50 minutes.

Latest date from China

Via Singapore, 12th August, 2-35 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 55 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 12th August, 2-20 P.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 55 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 11th to 8 P.M. of the 12th August is as follows:—

	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	2	21	0	1
,, Galle	2	24	1	40
,, Kurrachee	0	26	0	7
,, Madras	3	54	0	2

HIGH COURT.—13TH AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

43-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kessowjee Toolseydas v Vundrawun Premjee—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.

642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinsha Shapoorjee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

566-73—J. Gopali—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas v The Justices of the Peace, &c.—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey.

636-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hiralall Motilall v Narrandas Motilall—A. Framjee.

671-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Hirjee Ruttonsey v Ooka Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

653-73—M. H. Khan—Sarah Shellium v Memon Sulleman Latiff—Tyabjee and Sayani.

495-73—Mr. Fletcher—Balcrustna Withoba v Shunker Withoba and others.

575-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Keshowrao Ramchunder Ranaday v Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

153-73—Jefferson and Payne—Currimkhan bin Sudookhan v Bhawa Nensey and others—M. B. Barbhaya.

77-74—Crawford and Bovey—Sorabjee Nanabhoy G. v Rustomjee Nanabhoy G.—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

LONG CAUSES.

152-73—Jefferson and Payne—Haroon Latiff v Bhawa Nensey and others—M B Barbhaya.

214-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Thariabhoy Topun v Tarrachund Ramchunder—J G Cama.

385-72—J Gopal—Ramchundra Kesow v Vecabai, widow and others—Shamrao P.

418-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jugjeevun Hemjee v Manecoverbai, widow.

446-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Padumsy Waljee and another v Nensey Luckmidas—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

495-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hormusjee Rustomjee P v Mopla Ghowakara Kelotee Coonjee, &c, and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

724-73—K Morojee—Vullubdas Manchund v Inderjee Lalljee and another.

725-73—Prescot and Winter—Cullianjee Muddonjee v Premchund Roychund.

726-73—K Morojee—Vullubdas Manchund v Emajee Crustna Appa S and another.

731-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Vuddoo Kewal v Muncherjee Eduljee and others—M B Barbhaya.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

711-73—Shamrao Pandoorang—Janardhun Abbajee v Bapoojee Moroba and another—K. Morojee and Rimington, Hore and Langley.

637-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Khulluckdina Khulfhanbhoy v Narayen Crushna Laud and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamal v Shaik Essa bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

720-73—Jefferson and Payne—Favre Leuba and another v George Louis S—No appearance.

721-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hemraj Ookurda v Amudjee Ramjee—No appearance.

290-73—Mr Fletcher—Parvutibai and another v Ragoonath Ramjee and others—In person.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

189-73—Jefferson and Payne—Chubildass Lulloobhoy v. Purmanund Juggonath—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Pari heard.

272-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Thacker Premjee Ookerda v Goculdas Dewjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

347-73—Pestonjee K.—Outumchund Maneckchund v Jeevunlaljee Gordhunesbjee Maharaj—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

350-73—Mr Hope—Bomonjee Nowrojee Cooper v Ebrahim Ally—Leathes, Crawford, and Bovrey.

463-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ramjee Roychund and another v Khimjee Ramjee—Gandhibhoy.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraz Peerbhoy v Captain H W Norris—Inmate, Clavelan and Peile.

495-73—Mr. Fletcher—Balcrustna Withoba v Shunker Withoba and others.

215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Suntooka Roopajee v Fatta Deepajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

219-73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhoovun Jugjeewun—Tyabjee and Sayani.

210-73—M B Khan—Narayen Juggonath and others v Ramchunder Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.

161-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hureeba Tookaram v Premchund Roychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

191-73—M B Barbhaya—Boramjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmailjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

612-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Essa bin Khalifa v Hajee Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following exchanges have been made by officers in the Royal Artillery:—Major C. J. Tyler, Depot, with Major G. D. Chalmers of the 8-8th Brigade; Captain J. B. Walker, 11th, and Captain C. E. Reid, 18th Brigade; Lieutenant J. G. Stone, D-16th; and Lieutenant B. O. Cochrane, D-19th Brigade.]

AT a General Court-Martial, assembled at Meean Meer, on the 15th June 1874 (Colonel F. W. Swinhoe, Royal Artillery, President), Surgeon William Creyk, M. B., Medical Department, British Service, was arraigned on the following charge:—Gross neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—1st. In having, at Ferozepore, when in medical charge of E Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, failed to visit daily and every day, between the 24th and 31st days of March 1874, a patient in the female hospital, namely, Mrs. McDermott, the wife of Gunner McDermott, E Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery. 2nd.—In having at Ferozepore, while holding the aforesaid medical charge, between the 24th and 31st days of March 1874, given authority to Assistant Apothecary A. G. Fay to discharge a patient, Mrs. McDermott, aforesaid, from hospital, without himself visiting her at the time of such discharge. 3rd—In having, at Ferozepore, while holding the aforesaid medical charge given permission to Mrs. Elizabeth Currie, matron of the female hospital, E Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, to be absent from her duties at the hospital for two or more hours daily, between the 24th and 31st March 1874, thereby depriving the patients of the services of the said matron during the aforesaid period of absence. The Court found Surgeon William Creyk, M B., Medical Department, British Service, not guilty, which has been approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 10.

Candy, Sub-Lieut., 49th Regt., on leave, from Rajkote.

AUGUST 11.

Barclay, Lieut., 108th Regt., to rejoin, from Poona.
Coker, Lieut., Bengal F/11th R. A., ——, from Saugor.

AUGUST 12.

Murphy, Surg., Medl. Dept., on duty, from Surat.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 12.

Moray, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Surat.
Bevelay, Lieut, 108th Regt., to rejoin, to Nusserabad.
Fraser, Lieut., 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, on duty, to Bushire.
Murphy, Surgeon, Medl. Dept., on duty, to Kohlo.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 5th August 1874.

Vety Surgn W D Sartin, R A, now on leave at Bangalore will proceed to Thayetmyo and do duty with G Batty 9th Bgde in time to reach that station by 1st Octr next, on duty expeditiously at the public expense.

The following orders are confirmed:—

27th July 1874—By the Officer Comdg Nagpore Force appointing Col A W Ritherdon 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 22nd N I, to officiate as Comdt without prejudice to his other duties from date of Col Stoddart's departure or until further orders.

29th July 1874—By the Officer Comdg Southern Dist appointing Maj S R Williams, S C to officiate as Bgde Maj Southern Dist, with effect from the 22nd July 1874, vice Maj B L Forster, R A, relieved.

Leave of absence:—

16th Lancers—Sub-Lieut W Scott, in extension for two months, Nellgherry, sick certificate.

Transfers:—

Brigade-Maj A W Macintire, C B, from Southern District to Ceded Districts. Bgde-Genl C Cooke, from Malabar and Canara to Southern Dist: let, but to continue to officiate in Northern Dist. Bgde Genl A K Cheape, from recent promotion to Malabar and Canara. Col (temporary Bgde-Genl) W G Owen, Infantry, Comdt 8th N I, to officiate in command of Southern Dist, vice Cooke on other duty—With effect from 26th Aug, vice Woods who vacates.

Capt W Stoddart, 1st Wing Subn 11th N I, on promotion, to Genl duty, Kamptee.

Capt H F de Lousada, from 2nd Wing Subn 11th N I to 1st Wing Subn 11th N I Capt C McMullin, S C, to 2nd Wing Subn 11th N I—From date of Capt Stoddart's promotion.

Capt F S West, Qr Mr 34th N I, on promotion to Genl duty, Bangalore.

Capt E D G Beagin from Offg Qr Mr, 34th N I to Qr Mr, 24th N I, from date of Capt West's promotion, and without prejudice to his duties as offg 1st Wing Subn.

Capt W S Bailey, 1st Wing Subn, 30th N I, on promotion to Genl duty, Bangalore.

Capt H A T Nepean, from 2nd Wing Subn 30th N I, to 1st Wing Subn 33th N I, from date of Capt Bailey's promotion, and without prejudice to his duties as Offg Qr Mr.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

FAICHNEY—July 20th, at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, James Faichney, late Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, aged 23 years, Most deeply beloved and lamented.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACDONALD—August 9th, at "Garnett Cottage," Allahabad, the wife of John Macdonald, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

REYNOLDS—CAMPBELL—July 18th, at Hazarebaugh, Bengal, Playford, son of Major Owen Reynolds, Madras Retired, to Jessie Ellen, youngest daughter of Captain John Campbell, Madras Staff Corps, retired.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1874.

THE reports on the state of the new crops in Bengal and Behar continue to be most encouraging. From the returns published by the Department of Agriculture in last Saturday's *Gazette of India* we learn that without exception the early crops of millet, rice, and Indian corn are doing very well, and that in some of the districts which were stricken by last year's drought their condition is magnificent. Sir Richard Temple, in the 23rd narrative of the famine, distinctly confirms these statements, and says that in Behar especially the early crops, which are already secure, "promise exceedingly well, "while there can be little doubt that the yield "throughout the greater part of the country will "be unusually large." It is certain, therefore, that for some time to come there ought to be a steady diminution of distress in Bengal and Behar, for in several districts the harvesting of the early crops has already begun. Still, Sir Richard Temple holds out no hope that his estimate of the quantity of Government grain to be consumed up to the end of August will be reduced by a single ton, and the figures of the 23rd narrative confirm his belief that the people will obtain in one way or another the whole of the grain the Government has been good enough to provide for their consumption. The numbers employed on relief works have, indeed, fallen from 658,762 to 453,486; but, on the other hand, the numbers receiving charitable relief were 749,973 for the fortnight ending on the 6th instant against only 643,524 in the preceding fortnight. The country is still, in short, supporting close upon a million and a quarter of people who cannot or will not support themselves; and it is candidly admitted that no change for the better is likely to occur for some time to come. We were told some time ago that in Behar all able-bodied persons had left the relief works to labour in the fields, but they seem in many cases to have left their wives and children on the works to be supported by a paternal Government; and, though Sir Richard Temple has addressed "a special warning" to the relief circles to guard against any abuse of this sort, he says the condition of the women and children is so bad that the relief officers fear to send them away. It is obvious, in fact, that, as long as poor houses and relief works on which real hard work is not required are kept open by the State, there will never be any lack of people to accept alms. It is a comfort, therefore, to the tax payers to know that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is able to fix positively a date at which the State may hope to be relieved from the self-imposed duty of supporting a million or two of his subjects at the cost of the rest of India. "On the whole," he remarks, "the distress probably will be kept "within bounds until the middle of September, "when the falling or the failing of the autumnal rains will decide the fate of the winter "rice crop (aman), the cessation or continuance of the scarcity, and the relaxation or "the maintenance of the relief operations."

If, however, such a calamity as the failure of the autumnal rains should occur this year, and the great winter rice crop, which supplies the staple food of the people for many months, should be destroyed again, the country will have an entirely fresh famine to deal with, and another heavy loan will be required to supply the Government with the means of saving millions of people from starvation. It seems to us useless to complicate matters by forecasting at present the possible consequences of such a disaster as a failure of the autumnal rains for the second year running; for the preparations made by the Government of India last December were only intended to provide the population of certain districts with food for one year, and, if another famine supervenes, the whole work will have to be begun over again. The important thing at present is to ascertain what has been the cost to India of the relief operations of this year, and if they have been more or less expensive than the estimates of the Government of India led us to suppose they would. Not a syllable of explanation has yet been vouchsafed to the Indian public regarding the financial results of the Famine yet, now that the crisis is past, and that Sir Richard Temple is able with a light heart to leave the scenes of distress in the western provinces of his Presidency, and to amuse himself by taking a holiday trip to Dacca and exchanging complimentary speeches with the Viceroy, it is time that the tax-payers were informed what has been done with their money and if the tales of extravagance that have been for many weeks in circulation have any foundation in fact. Journalists who are content still to discuss the question, which has ceased to be one of more than historical interest, whether Lord Northbrook or Sir George Campbell took the right view of the probable extent and character of the famine, are simply behind the age. The Government has mastered the famine, and what concerns the public is to know the exact amount that has been spent in gaining this mastery. The English press, which vehemently blamed Lord Northbrook a few months ago because he kept his head cool while so many other officials were panic-stricken, is ready now, when it is plain that the Indian Government has done thoroughly the work it undertook to do, to condone any errors of administration that may have been committed. The *Times*, especially, is so enraptured with Lord Northbrook's energy, as revealed in the letters of its new special correspondent, that it absolutely speaks of the "genius" of a man whose recall it was almost ready to demand at the beginning of this year. Such thoughtless and impulsive enthusiasm has no influence on opinion; and the praise of the *Times* in July is worth no more than its censure of January, because it is not founded on a knowledge of the way in which the relief operations have really been managed. The true test of administrative capacity is the adaptation of means to an end so that they shall neither exceed nor fall short of what is required, and, unless this fitting proportion has been maintained, it is idle to applaud the Indian Government for its energy in relieving the sufferers by the famine. If that display of energy has caused the expenditure of a great deal more of the public money than would have sufficed for the work, injustice has been done to the Indian tax-payers, and the Government has been guilty of neglect of duty. Now, nothing has yet been published to enable us to judge whether the expenditure on account of the famine has been managed prudently or imprudently; and the public naturally becomes more suspicious of evil the longer the financial accounts are withheld. The day of reckoning must come, and the Government ought not to shrink from it long.

By the death of Sir Henry Tombs the British army has lost one of its most gallant soldiers; and perhaps it may not be esteemed a superfluous task to recall the memorable events of his career, and to dwell for a few moments on the deeds of individual bravery and devotion to duty by which, in days when the fortunes of England were exposed to the sternest trial, and when decorations could not yet be cheaply earned, Tombs won his way to fame before the walls of Delhi. Already known in Upper India as a dashing Artilleryman, Tombs was stationed at Meerut when the native troops mutinied there in 1857; and, had a man of his energy been in command at the time, it is improbable that the mutineers would have been allowed to escape to Delhi and incite the garrison of that city to follow their example. However, the Mogul dynasty was restored, and a small British force sat down before the capital of the Emperor the mutineers had chosen to reign over them, and for three weary months held their position there as the besieged rather than the besiegers. Tombs was among the men who were sent before Delhi. Read any of the histories of that siege, and you find his name occurring frequently in connection with deeds of heroism. On the 30th May at Ghazeecoodeenuggur he surprised a portion of the enemy and routed them while they were yet proud of their first successful revolt against the English. When the enemy were constructing a battery which would have enfiladed the position taken up by the British on Hindoo Rao's Hill, Tombs was despatched to put a stop to their operations, and he did it, running Providential escapes, and having at least two horses killed under him. No wonder Sir Henry Barnard, the then Commander of the Delhi Field force, spoke of Tombs' gallantry in terms of enthusiasm, acknowledging "that he had "never seen greater coolness and courage, and a "more perfect knowledge of his profession, "than had been shown by Major Tombs." According to the historian of the "Siege "of Delhi," Tombs "was henceforth the "hero of the force. He had reached the "aim of a soldier's life. On his first entry into "the Company's army, he had served with great "distinction in the wars of the Punjaub, and his "talents had been marked by the keen and wise "eye of Sir Charles Napier. He had been made "brevet major when only a lieutenant of Artillery. His gallantry at Ghazeecoodeenuggur "had made him conspicuous from the beginning of the siege of Delhi. He had had up "to this date five horses shot under him. "Danger seemed to seek him out only to leave "him untouched. At this time he was in the "flower of manhood; above the middle height, "broad-shouldered, deep-chested, and very "handsomely made. He had coal black hair, "and beauty and strength seemed to struggle "with one another in his countenance." Then we hear of him fighting the Nusseerabad Division, the best in the enemy's ranks, and coming off with more honours. Shortly after this, on the 9th July, he won his Victoria Cross by saving Lieutenant Hills' life at a moment when that gallant young officer was "down" and about to receive the *coup de grace* from a rebel who with many others had surprised our forces. On the 10th September, when heavy siege operations were at last determined upon, No. 4 Battery for ten heavy mortars was entrusted to Tombs, and how he worked his men, and they served their country, is a tale sufficiently expressed in the fact that before the siege was over he had "lost the half of his scanty and "war-worn guns' crew." After the fall of Delhi we find him rising steadily until he attained his Generalship, and always serving the public with the old steadfastness which characterised him. It seems but the other day that he was handling his division at Hassan Abdul in a way that made some critics exclaim that he was the best General at the Camp of Exercise. It appeared then that time had not repressed his vigour, and up to a few months before he died it was believed by his old friends that he would soon be out in India again to occupy one of the most honourable and responsible positions in the land. As we recall Tombs' daring feats, we feel but one pang of regret at his death to a thousand feelings of admiration for his qualities and pride that he was an Englishman. Did we regret him more, we might be apt to forget that there are still Englishmen alive who would do their duty well in the hour of peril, and that all has not descended into the grave with him inasmuch as he has left behind a memory which many a man in our army will always be proud to accept as a monitor to gallantry, patriotism, and wisdom.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

WE regret to have to record this morning the death, at the early age of 28 years, of the late manager of this journal, Mr. James Faichney. Mr. Faichney, who was trained to journalism in the *Scotsman* office, Edinburgh, came out to this country in 1867 as a reporter on the staff of the *Bombay Gazette*; and, after several years' service in that capacity, he became sub-editor and manager, and finally, in the course of last year, when the present editor was in England, had the whole conduct of the paper in his charge. He was an excellent shorthand writer, and his assiduity in study and ambition to do everything he undertook carefully and to the best of his ability would soon have compensated for the want of literary experience which he himself used to lament. His amiable manners and engaging disposition made him many warm friends, who will be grieved to hear of his sad fate. He had gone home on leave for a year, and fell a victim to disease of the lungs, from which he had suffered in India and which the cold English climate rapidly developed.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 24TH JULY.

WE have had another week of political excitement, and this time the blunderiug has been not with Mr. Gladstone, but with the Government. "Circumstances alter, and alter quickly," said Mr. Disraeli, when he twitted Mr. Gladstone on the six famous resolutions, but the right hon. gentleman little anticipated that they would alter as they have done during the past few days. I informed you in my last of the opposition which was brewing in the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROMOTIONS IN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

LONDON, 12TH AUGUST.

The following promotions in the Royal Artillery have been gazetted :—

Major-General Trevelyan to be Colonel Commandant, vice Schuler, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Angelo to be Colonel Commandant, vice Reid, promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Major Bogle to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Angelo, promoted.

Major Traill (supernumerary list) to be Major, vice Bogle, promoted.

The Press generally approve of the Marquis of Salisbury's despatch on the Bombay riots.

The ship British Ambassador has caught fire in the Victoria Docks, and 8,000 bales of jute have been destroyed.

LONDON, 11TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 5¾d.

The Manchester Market has been flat and little doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s.
8¼ lbs. do	8s. 6d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 0¼d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92¼.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	98¾.
Bar Silver	57⅞.

Money easier.

The sum of £197,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The heavy Bombay mails of the 10th ult. via Southampton were delivered in London on the 10 h inst.

AFGHANISTAN.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LAHORE, 12TH AUGUST.

THE Dehra Ismael Khan correspondent of *Indian Public Opinion* learns from a reliable source that the Ameer's forces have moved against Mahomed Yakoob Khan and Ayub Khan; and it is rumoured that the latter has arrived with a large force at Candahar, and has summoned the ruler thereof to fight or surrender. Twenty days' grace was eventually granted.

THE reports of the Government meteorologist show that there is a general break in the rains from Madras to Calcutta.

THE *Englishman* thinks that the despatch of the Secretary of State regarding the Bombay riots is a lamentably weak one and promises further comment thereupon.

A TELEGRAM has been received by the Bombay Government from the Secretary of State, announcing the discontinuance of the annual international exhibitions in London.

INSTEAD of retracing his steps, on his return journey from Assam, His Excellency the Viceroy, we are told, will travel via Gowhatty and the Brahmapootra. He will reach Gowhatty about the 23rd instant.

THE Simla paper has heard of the conviction of three European lads for house-breaking by the Simla magistrate, but defers further remark until the result of an appeal which has been made from the magistrate's decision be made known.

INFORMATION has reached the Punjab Government that the station of Meeanwalee, on the left bank of the Indus, is in process of being carried away by the incursions of the river, and that it will be necessary to assemble a committee during the ensuing cold weather to select a site for a new station.

A MEDICAL Board has been formed at Allahabad for the examination of officers applying for sick leave. It is constituted as follows :—The Deputy Surgeon-General of the Indian Medical Department, Allahabad Circle, president, with the Civil Surgeon or Joint Civil Surgeon of Allahabad, and any other medical officer nominated by the president, as members.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF, Director of the Secret Police, recently appointed Russian Ambassador in London, has been replaced at St. Petersburg by Lieutenant-General Potapoff. Lieutenant-General Albedinsky, formerly Governor-General of the Baltic provinces, replaces General Potapoff as Governor of Wilna. Admiral Possiet is nominated Minister of Public Works.

THE Coroner's Jury upon the body of the boy Sarkies, whose death at the hands of a Hindoo clerk we reported on Monday last, have found "that the deceased Martin Sarkies came by his death by wounds received at the hands of the prisoner, Peary Mohun Dass but under circumstances which made the act one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder."

WE are sorry to hear, the Simla paper observes, that the coal, lately found on the Dehra Gazee Khan frontier, is not so plentiful as was expected. Captain Sandeman, the Deputy Commissioner, who visited the country with the Government Geologist, found the coal, though good, and the seams extending in some cases for several miles to be not thick enough for working.

A PENSIONED private, Peter Hogan, late of the old Madras Fusiliers, died at Bangalore on the 8th instant in his 73rd year. He came out to India fifty-two years ago, and has not since returned home. He was one of the few survivors of the old corps, who made the famous march of 60 miles in a day and night, when summoned to Hyderabad in April 1830, on the occasion of the Nizam being inclined to trouble the British Government.

THE following is the result of the volunteering of H. M.'s 5th Lancers at Sealkote :—Three sergeants, six corporals, seventy privates, and one boy, in all eight, have elected to remain in India. Of these, ten have chosen the 3rd Hussars, four the 4th Hussars, thirty-three the 9th Lancers, one the 10th Hussars, seven the 13th Hussars, and twenty-five the 15th Hussars. The regiment will embark at Bombay about the middle of November.

A SPECIAL despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says it has been agreed by the Ameer of Kashgar to pay the indemnity demanded for the injuries inflicted on the Russian caravans, though protesting that the losses have been greatly exaggerated. He also intends to send an embassy to congratulate his "good friend" the Emperor of Russia on the marriage of his daughter with an English prince. He now coins money in the name of the Sultan of Turkey.

IT has been ascertained by judicial inquiries at Salzwedel, where Kullmann (Bismarck's assassin,) resided last year, that he then manifested a warm interest in the Carlist rising, expressed a desire for a religious war, and proclaimed his intention of shooting Prince Bismarck and repairing to the Pope at Rome, where he would be provided for. It also appears that several weeks before the attempt he stated that he had a grand scheme in contemplation.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum*, in announcing the departure of M. Victor de Lesseps, premises that that gentleman has seen and heard a great deal, during his travels in India, concerning the feasibility of the projected Central Asian Railway, and goes on to say :—When M. de Lesseps was in Bombay some months ago he had everything to learn as concerned his mission, and his principal impression of India was that the English consumed a great deal of soda and brandy. "*Les Pegs*," he remarked with a shake of the head, "*Les Pegs font le malheur des Indes*."

THE Madras papers report that a serious assault was committed on the Rev. Mr. Burgess, Pastor of the local Wesleyan Chapel, and his wife, at the residence of that gentleman in Royapettah on Saturday evening last. It would appear that Mr. Burgess had sheltered in his house a young Mahomedan convert, and that the friends and relations of the youth surrounded the dwelling of the Missionary, and loudly demanded his restoration. This request not being complied with, the mob rushed into the house, attacked Mr. Burgess and his wife, inflicting, besides several blows, a bite on the arm of the former, and carried away the lad.

THE *North German Gazette*, in an article on the shooting of Captain Schmidt by the Carlists, says that it did not need this occurrence to determine the opinion of Germany upon the Carlists and their mode of waging war. A movement founded upon coarse fanaticism and seeking its real allies only in Ultramontane plots and conspiracies could not meet with any sympathy in Germany. The Imperial German Government, in harmony with the nation's feelings of indignation and in the interest of the whole of European civilization, will seek and find means to make the Carlist bands understand that the execution of a captured German subject cannot remain unpunished.

A REMARKABLE incident at the Royal Italian Opera in London has been thus explained :—At the end of the opera, when, amid a hurricane of applause, Mdlle. Albani was called before the curtain, a gentleman in the grand tier threw a bouquet and a box at the prima donna, the latter of which unluckily struck her with considerable force in the centre of the forehead. The author of this calamity was observed to throw up his arms with a gesture of despair when he saw the lady place her hands on her forehead, and instantly retire to her private room, where some simple remedies were applied with good effect. The guilty box, when opened, contained a tiara of splendid diamonds.

THE Tanjore Correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes :—"For the past few days an examination for teachers' certificates has been going on here, but the number of candidates is very much smaller than used to be the case on such occasions. This no doubt is due to the introduction of the rule that requires each candidate to deposit Rs. 5 as an entrance fee. Formerly, men with attainments just sufficient to render them intelligent coolies, presented themselves in bandy loads, often merely to be plucked, and the unfortunate examiners had to wade through quires of intolerable rubbish. The number of passed candidates for every conceivable profession was becoming so great, that people were beginning to wonder what would become of them."

FROM Messrs. Solomon, Moss, Gideon, and Co.'s shipping report from St. Helena, we learn that Captain Ogilvie, of the Cornwallis, reported that on "May 19, lat. 23-25 S., long. 67-5 E, he sighted a vessel apparently dismasted, and bore down towards her. Made her out to be an iron vessel (a derelict) without rudder. Sent the chief officer, carpenter, and a boat's crew on board, who afterwards returned with a brass plate taken from the forecastle capstan, and marked Walter Baine, 1868. The chief officer reported that the inside of the wreck was completely destroyed by fire and gutted, iron beams and upper works quite out of shape, and that a few ashes were still smouldering in the bottom. Considering the dangerous position of the wreck to vessels at night, both outward and homeward, deemed it prudent to scuttle the Walter Baine by cutting holes in the run of her, so as to let the water in for the purpose of sinking her."

THE *Overland Mail* :—Colonel Henry Beville commandant 1st Belooches, writes :—"I am pained to read in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of July 18 a statement, put forward on the information of an officer lately returned from India, to the effect that it is no uncommon occurrence for officers of the Native Army to sit down at the mess table in their shirt sleeves. Permit me to say, after an experience of twenty-nine years, I have never yet seen or heard of such an occurrence, and that I consider the informant of the *Army and Navy Gazette* has made a gross mis representation." The way to get facts is to hear all that people say, and not form an opinion from one perhaps hasty assertion. The Vicar of Wakefield's estimate of the small courtesies of life is, we are happy to believe, more common in the mess rooms of India than the writer in the *Army and Navy Gazette* would have us believe. Colonel Beville is wise in not allowing what may be considered but a small matter to pass.

THE *Poona Observer* hears that on Sunday last a most brutal and murderous attack was made by a prisoner at the Yerrowda jail, named Lonergan, on a fellow prisoner named Masters. It is thought that Lonergan suspected that Masters had informed Major Macnaughten that he had asked the sentries to bring him tobacco from the bazaar, but he will not admit this at present. Poor Masters who is much injured says he went into the latrine, on Sunday at 12 o'clock, and was followed by Lonergan, who asked him if he had told the jailer that he had got tobacco from a native sentry ; that he denied it, and then Lonergan drew a knife from his waist and inflicted a deep wound on his right shoulder and then another on his right hand. He became weak from loss of blood, yet he called out for help, and ran out into the verandah where he fell in a kind of faint. Masters was then carried to the hospital and Lonergan secured and locked in his cell. There was a special inquiry into the case on Tuesday and Lonergan has been committed for trial to the High Court. It seems that he works in the jail as a shoemaker, and had secreted the knife when he was at work on the previous day when there was some inquiry about his getting the sentries to bring him tobacco.

A GREAT scandal is disturbing the minds of the American people. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is accused by Mr. Theodore Tilton of criminal intimacy with Mrs. Tilton, having taken advantage of his position as a clergyman to corrupt her mind. The matter is being investigated by the Plymouth Church Committee. Both Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton deny the allegation altogether. According to a telegram in the *Times*, dated Philadelphia, July 23 :—"Theodore Tilton, in a sworn written statement, charges Mr. Beecher with having won the affection and love of Mrs. Tilton, whereby, after long moral resistance by her and repeated assaults by him upon her mind with over-mastering arguments, he, according to Mr. Tilton, obtained possession of her person. This relation, which lasted from 1868 until 1870, was, according to Mr. Tilton, regarded by Mrs. Tilton during that period as not criminal nor morally wrong, such had been the power of Mr. Beecher's arguments as a clergyman to satisfy her religious scruples against it. Tilton quotes numerous contrite and remorseful letters from his wife and Mr. Beecher in corroboration, including an apology from Mr. Beecher for some great wrong done to Tilton. Henry Ward Beecher to-day addresses 'a card' to the public, declaring that to every statement connecting him dishonourably with Mrs. Tilton or which in anywise would impugn the honour and purity of this Christian woman he gives a most explicit, comprehensive, and solemn denial. Mr. Beecher promises to meet the charges in detail before the committee, and explains the contrition and remorse expressed in his letter as arising from the discovery that both he and Mrs. Beecher, in endeavouring to prevent scandal in Tilton's family arising from Tilton's own conduct, unwittingly had increased, instead of allaying, the unhappiness. Mrs. Tilton is also preparing a statement denying Tilton's charges. Intense interest is taken in this matter everywhere."

THE *Times* :—About two years ago it was considered expedient to raise the rank of officers commanding batteries of Artillery; and in announcing the proposed change to the House of Commons, Lord Cardwell said that—"Considering the immense importance of artillery in the present day, and looking at the order recently issued by the Commander-in-Chief that 'artillery should act more independently for the future,' we think that the command of a battery may very properly be assigned to a field officer, and we propose to establish the rank of Major in the Royal Artillery, with a pay and position similar to that of a Major in one of Her Majesty's Line Regiments." This decision was hailed, almost universally, as one of justice and expediency, and the Secretary of State was thoroughly supported by public opinion, represented by the Press of all shades of politics. The proposed change could not, however, be carried into effect without raising some opposition. The opposition having failed in their endeavour to coerce the Horse Guards, turned to the India Office ; and this Department, having been thoroughly frightened at the prospect of being "flooded" with Field Officers, was induced to declare, at the eleventh hour, that they could not agree to any proposal which gave the Artillery Major the same pay and position as the Infantry Major in India. They pointed out to the War Office that the proposed change would entail some increase in the Estimates, both as regards the regimental pay of officers serving and the amount of pension on retirement, and that they were not prepared to sanction this increase. This decision very nearly shipwrecked the measure ; but it was ultimately carried by a compromise which was effected at the instance of a distinguished General Officer, who holds a high position at the War Office. It appears that the India Office waived their objections on the understanding that the Majors of Royal Artillery, although of substantive rank, were not to receive the pay and position of a Major of Infantry. The pay of the latter is 16s. per diem, but the Artillery Major only receives 11s. 6d. pay, and 1s. 6d. command allowance. Thus the Secretary of State for War was literally correct in both cases when, in reply last Session to Major Arbuthnot, he stated that Majors of Artillery at home had the same pay as Majors of the Line—since 14s. 6d. with 1s. 6d. was equal to 16s. ; and again when he intimated to the India Office that he pay was *not* the same. Recently Mr. Hardy, in reply to Colonel Jervis, stated that home officers do *not* receive the pay of their rank. Altogether there appears to have been some misunderstanding on the subject, and the sooner it could be cleared up the better. Under these circumstances we are glad to call attention to Mr. Hardy's reply to Colonel Jervis, that "an arrangement had been entered into with regard to the pay of Majors of Artillery serving in India which would be quite satisfactory to his hon. friend." The following, we understand, is the arrangement :—Majors of Horse Artillery serving in India are to receive the pay of Majors in the Cavalry ; Majors of Foot and Field Batteries are to receive the pay of Majors of Infantry.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 24TH JULY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes, Commander D. Rennoldson, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning with the English mails of the 24th ult. on board. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr F D Butter.	Captain Jobling's ayah.
Mr A Walker.	Mr Ward's native male servant.
Mr T Pendlebury.	Mr C F Inskip.
Mr A Lamborn.	

FROM BRINDISI.

Lieut Nicholson.	Mr G Reid.
Major Brandreth.	Mr R Steele.
Captain Hastings.	Mr A Davidson.

FROM SUEZ.

Dr and Mrs Murphy. One deck passenger.

FROM ADEN.

Eight deck passengers. Two Distd. subjects.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, July 24.)

IN the House of Lords the Intoxicating Liquors Bill has been read a third time and passed ; and their lordships have agreed to a provision for Prince Leopold on his coming of age.

In the Commons the Public Worship Bill and the Endowed Schools Act Amendment Bill have been the principal topics of debate during the week ; both measures are being discussed in committee. In reply to a message from the Queen, an allowance of £15,000 a-year has been granted to Prince Leopold, not, however, without a protest from Mr. Taylor, M.P. for Leicester, who said he represented the opinions of some three millions of people, all of whom objected to the grant on principle.

Congratulations from all quarters are pouring in upon Prince Bismarck, who has now quite recovered from his wound. It does not as yet appear that the would-be assassin is connected with any party or plot The police, however, have been paying scrutinising visits to some clerical establishment lately.

The town of Cuenca in Spain has been surrendered to the Carlists, who are reported to have behaved with great brutality and violence in making their entry into it.

During the past week Princess Charlotte and Princess Victoria of Prussia have been paying a visit to the Queen at Osborne. Her Majesty has also granted an interview to several of the principal officers of the German ironclad squadron now at Portsmouth.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany have been paying visits to the Marquis of Hertford, to Lady Holland, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, and the Prince and Princess of Wales. Their royal and imperial highnesses have also been entertained at a grand ball given by the Royal Victoria Yacht Club at Ryde.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have been visiting several of the nobility, and on July 22 gave a fancy-dress ball at Marlborough House, which was very numerously attended.

Sir Charles Jackson, Auditor India Office, died July 21. The appointment is worth £1,200 per annum, and, it is understood, will be in future held by some one unconnected with India.

Mr. J. L. Stanton, brother of the sitting Liberal member, is spoken of as the forthcoming candidate for Stroud.

The Duke of Richmond has determined to do his best to abolish betting at the forthcoming Goodwood.

The Queen has conferred a baronetcy on the Lord Mayor of London, and knighthood on both the sheriffs.

A summons against Mr. Chaplin, M.P., for allowing betting on the Newmarket course, has been dismissed.

The Bishop of Winchester has been taken suddenly ill ; under the care of Sir William Gull his lordship is said to be improving, but is not yet out of danger.

Deaths from drowning by boat accidents and bathing are becoming of almost daily occurrence.

A dreadful colliery explosion has occurred at Wigan by which fifteen lives have been lost.

A grand banquet has been given at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor to the representatives of Literature and Art.

The Wimbledon Meeting terminated on July 18, when the prizes were distributed by Princess Christian.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir C. R. M. Jackson ; General Soppitt, late Bo. Ret ; Maj.-Gen. E. Bagot ; L. St. G. Carey, late of Ceylon ; Dep. Assist. Com. Gen. C. W. Charlier ; J. Faichney, Esq., of the *Bombay Gazette* ; the Hon. W. S. Jerningham ; D. Kidd, Esq. J. P. for Peebleshire ; Alderman R. Lindsay, of Belfast ; T. Lindsey, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Mayo Co. ; R. Mills, Esq., late Bo. C.S. ; General Schuler, late Bo. Ret ; Lady Mary Topham.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 24.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

THE Speaker took the chair in the House of Commonsat ten minutes past two o'clock.

Lord John Manners, in reply to Mr. William Holms, said that by a new contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, there would be a saving of £24,000 a year in the conveyance of the Indian mails through the Suez Canal.

Sir Eardley Wilmot—I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether, having regard to the often expressed wishes of the people of Ireland, her Majesty's Government would consider the expediency of establishing a Royal residence there, with suitable provision for its maintenance, for the purpose of encouraging occasional visits of members of the Royal family to that portion of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Disraeli—I am very much in favour of Royal residences (laughter), particularly if they are inhabited (renewed laughter), and the great interest which I take in Ireland would make me much rejoice if there were a Royal residence in that country inhabited by members of the Royal family.

A new writ was ordered to issue for Kidderminster.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.—WITHDRAWAL OF THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.

Mr. Disraeli made a long statement with reference to the state of public business. He said he had reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that they could not at this late period of the session expect to be able to pass the Land Transfer and the Judicature Bills. Those measures would therefore be withdrawn. On Monday next he proposed to take the remainder of Supply, and on Tuesday he hoped the Public Worship Regulation Bill would be proceeded with and finished. He now came to the Endowed Schools Acts Amendment Bill. The House had had protracted debates on that bill arising, he believed, from an entire misconception of the character of many of its clauses. (Hear, hear.) He did not impute any blame to Hon. gentlemen opposite ; he attributed it to that language which of late years had stolen into our legislation, which was of such a character that it required on every point the presence of experts and adepts to explain it. He was still of opinion, having the highest professional authority for it, that the statements he had made were justified by the language of the bill. He had, however, to take these matters on trust, and although it might be an argument that he was incapable of holding his present position (a laugh), yet, after having given many anxious and perplexing moments to these clauses, he had been unable to obtain that mastery over them which he could desire. (Opposition cheers and laughter.) The House having sanctioned the new Commission in a manner which entirely justified the policy of the Government, they deemed it advisable to postpone to another year the consideration of the amendments which they desired to see in the existing law. (Cheers.) The remaining clauses of the bill would not be proceeded with, and if the programme he had sketched out was carried out, it would be possible to prorogue Parliament on the 8th of August.

Mr. Gladstone made a long speech, in which he said the country would now have an opportunity of judging of the Conservative policy. (Cheers.) All the legislation promised in the Queen's speech was to be abandoned, and the only Act of the session was to consist in the dismissal of three Endowed Schools Commissioners, because it was said they were the friends of the late Government, and they were to be replaced by three friends of the present Ministry. (Loud Opposition cheers.) The Prime Minister had said some of the clauses of the Endowed Schools Bill were quite unintelligible to him. This was a most important discovery, and it was a great pity it was not made earlier—(cheers)—and then the charge of obstructive conduct might not have been brought against those sitting on this side of the House. It appeared to him that the pledge of the right hon. gentleman to call attention to this subject anew in another session of Parliament was a pledge dictated by Ministerial exigencies, and by the state of the relations of those in the Cabinet, far more than by any well-weighed consideration of what was to take place in the future. If that was so, he thought the Nonconformists, and not only they only, but those who attached an enormous value to the principles and methods of stable legislation, had good reason to congratulate themselves upon the present situation. (Hear, hear.)

In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. Beresford Hope said he should hold the Prime Minister to the pledge he had given to deal with the law relating to the endowed schools next year.

Mr. C. Lewis protested against the right hon. gentleman being pinned down to a definite pledge that he would reintroduce the clauses of the bill which he had to-day withdrawn.

Mr. Childers, having read the measures promised in the Queen's Speech at the beginning of the session, said five out of those measures had been withdrawn, and the remaining one, the Licensing Bill, the House knew perfectly well, was totally different as agreed to from the bill as originally brought in by the Home Secretary. The result of this session was simply this, that there was to be an additional half-hour for drinking, and three Commissioners were to be dismissed because they had been appointed by a Liberal Government, and they were to be replaced by three friends of a Tory Ministry. (Loud Opposition cheers.)

The report on the proposed annuity to Prince Leopold was brought up and agreed to.

The House having gone into committee on the Endowed Schools Bill, clauses 4, 5, 6, and 7 were negatived. Clauses 8 and 9 were agreed to, and clause 10 was struck out. The preamble of the bill having been agreed to with some verbal alterations, the House resumed.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Church Patronage (Scotland) Bill, Mr. Edward Jenkins moved that in the opinion of this House it is not expedient in abolishing the existing rights of patronage in Scotland to ignore the other Presbyterian bodies, and to legislate for the exclusive benefit of the Established Church.

THE INDIAN ORDNANCE CORPS COMPENSATION BILL.

The Royal (late Indian) Ordnance Corps Compensation Bill was read a second time, Mr. Gathorne Hardy explaining that it was the result of a correspondence between the two departments of the War Office and the India Office, and it provided that the expenditure since 1861 should fall on the home Government, and previously to 1861 on India.

THE RIOTS DESPATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your able article on the Secretary of State's despatch on the Bombay Riots you say that his Lordship has concurred with the learned Judge who presided at the trial of the rioters, that the Parsees were the first aggressors in the riot of Sunday. I would, however, with all deference to your sounder judgment beg to differ from this interpretation of the despatch, the words of the 7th para. of which would seem to favour the contrary view. They are these :—"The learned Judge who subsequently tried the rioters was of opinion that the Parsees were in this riot the aggressors. But it should be remembered to the credit of the Parsees that they injured no mosque and destroyed no property of their opponents." It would seem that the first sentence of these lines does nothing more than indicate *what the Judge held* as to the origin of the Sunday riot, and the use of the disjunctive "*but*" was in my humble opinion intended more with the view of expressing a dissent from that proposition than as a set-off against the alleged original guilt. I do not think that the words of the despatch can lead to any other conclusion than the one I have ventured to draw ; and, if the absence of more express words be relied upon against my view, I can only attribute it to a consciousness on the part of the noble Marquis that it was not for him to review the decision of the learned Judge.—I enclose my card.

Bombay, 12th August. A. B.

BOMBAY.

THEFT.—One Somayet Purdasee, residing at Malabar Hill, reported the loss from his box of a silver watch valued at Rs. 40.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs to acknowledge, with thanks, a donation of Rs. 50 from Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.

AN ACCIDENT.—Henry Jones, a European lad, accidentally fell from a considerable height the day before yesterday and sustained a fracture of the right arm, together with other severe injuries. He was removed to the European General Hospital.

APPLICATION FOR A SUMMONS.—Yesterday before the Senior Magistrate, one Francis D'Souza, a baker, applied for and obtained a summons against a Mr. R. Lawrence for wilfully destroying a stamped acknowledgment made by him to the applicant of a debt of Rs. 60.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A young Hindoo girl was the day before yesterday accidentally knocked down by a buggy driven by Mr. Henry Vogel, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, while driving along the Parell Road. She was but slightly injured and taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, Peter Kennedy, describing himself as a European fireman, was charged by Inspector Killeen with assaulting him on the 11th instant at Moombadevie, while in the execution of his duty. His Worship sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

VAGRANTS.—Yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, one Ramlal Madhow and two others were charged with loitering about on the 10th instant armed with dangerous weapons and having in their possession implements of house-breaking. The prisoners were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, one Meerza Hajee Nawab and three others were charged with assaulting one Dadoo Meea Noor Mahomed on the 14th July last. Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the complainant. Upon the evidence his Worship convicted and sentenced the defendants to a fine of Rs. 20 each or in default of payment to 14 days' imprisonment, and further bound them over to keep the peace in the sum of Rs. 50 each.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—One Katom Cullian, a resident of Dariastan Street, Mandavee, reported to the police that in his absence his room had been forcibly entered, and a box containing the following was stolen :—2 gold wristlets valued at Rs. 48, 2 currency notes for Rs. 10 each and 3 for Rs. 5 each, and Rs. 15 in cash.—One Balcrishna Esuba, residing at Kutter Gully, has also reported the theft of several ornaments and some wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 225.—Dossabhoy Cowasjee, a watchmaker of Kalbadevie Road, reported the theft from his shop of a gold watch case valued at Rs. 30.

YESTERDAY, at the Insolvency Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey, Mr. Starling appeared in the matter of the petition of Pestonjee Hormusjee Pustageca, for Dadabhoy Bomanjee, an opposing creditor, and moved to have the suit postponed till the 9th of December. His client, he said, had to apply for the sale of certain property which had been mortgaged to him, and which could not be sold until the appointment of a next friend to one of the members of the family interested, who was at present a lunatic. The insolvent's liabilities were Rs. 3,06,141. His Lordship granted the application.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.	Byculla.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Tuesday, Aug. 11	0 8	0 10	0 29
Previously registered	67 56	71 50	66 47
Grand Total	67 64	74 60	66 76

A SUIT IN CONNECTION WITH THE TOOLSEE WATER WORKS.

JAMSETJEE SORABJEE AND OTHERS v. SCOTT, M'CLELLAND, AND CO.

At the High Court on the 7th inst. the above suit was finally disposed of by Mr. Justice Marriott. The Advocate-General, with Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Framjee, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Purcell and Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Tobin, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs are contractors residing in Bombay, and the defendants are engineers and contractors. The suit was brought to recover from defendants the sum of Rs. 3,833 and interest, for work done by plaintiffs at the Toolsee water works, and for plant and materials made over by the plaintiffs to the defendants. The latter had a contract from the Municipality of the Toolsee water works, and on the 9th April 1872 sublet to the plaintiffs the work of supplying rubble and excavating in earth and rock at the Toolsee Lake upon the terms and at the rates contained in a memorandum. Plaintiffs entered on the work on the 11th April 1872, and during the progress of it verbally undertook to perform certain other work not provided for by the memorandum, namely, to excavate foundations in rock to be paid for at the rate usually allowed for such work. Whilst the work was in progress, disputes arose between the plaintiffs and defendants, and the latter (according to the plaint) prevented the former from carrying on the work, but agreed to pay them for the work then already executed and to take over all the materials and plant of the plaintiffs at the market value. Accordingly on the 24th April 1872, the plaintiffs desisted from carrying on the work and made over their plant and materials to the defendants. On the 28th April, the work done by the plaintiffs (except a portion of it of which the measurement made by the defendants was accepted by plaintiffs as correct) was at their request surveyed and measured by Mr. H. G. Bedford, civil engineer. Plaintiffs had demanded of the defendants the sum of Rs. 2,666, the price of the work executed by them, and the sum of Rs. 1,167, the market value of their materials and plant made over to the defendants, making together the amount claimed in the suit, but defendants had not yet paid it or any part thereof. Messrs J. Campbell, D. E. Gostling, and Burjorjee Rustomjee were the partners in the defendants' firm at the time of the contract.

The defendants by their written statement admitted that they sublet the contract as mentioned to the plaintiffs, but denied that there was any verbal understanding to allow them to make an extra charge for excavating foundations in rock, and said that the work was included in the memorandum. The work was given up by the plaintiffs of their own accord and with defendants' consent on the 24th April 1872. The next day it was surveyed and measured by Mr. Clark, the municipal engineer in charge, accompanied by one of the plaintiffs' and one of the defendants' men. Defendants proceeded with the work on the 24th April and subsequent days. On the 28th April, the plaintiffs sent Mr. Bedford, civil engineer, to survey and measure the work on their behalf. No notice of Mr. Bedford's attendance was given to the defendants ; and it was, therefore, impossible for him to ascertain what work had been done by the plaintiffs and what by the defendants. Mr. Bedford's figures were wrong, as might have been expected ; and as the plaintiffs' claim was based on those figures, the particulars of the claim for work done were also wrong. Plaintiffs had charged wrong rates in two instances. They charged for excavation in moorum Rs. 1-8-0 per brass, although they had agreed to do this work under the general heading of earth excavation at eleven annas per brass ; and they charged for rock excavation or stone blasting in foundation Rs. 5 per brass instead of Rs. 3, the rate at which they had agreed to do the work under the general heading of excavation in rock. There could have been no mistake on the part of the plaintiffs as regards these items, because, before entering into the sub-contract, defendants said they had shown them their contract with the Municipality, which contained only those general headings ; and it was expressly agreed that the work done by plaintiffs should be paid for under the headings as passed by the Municipality. The municipal engineer passed the work done by defendants under excavation in earth and moorum, excavation in foundation in rock, and rubble stone blasted out of quarry, the rates of the last two items being the same. Plaintiffs, after a deal of correspondence with the defendants, had called and agreed to receive the sum of Rs. 2,649, as mentioned in a letter of the defendants of the 18th December 1872. Plaintiffs had received from Burjorjee Rustomjee, a partner in the defendants' firm in this contract, Rs. 1,700, which being deducted from the sum of Rs. 2,649, agreed to be paid by defendants, left a balance of Rs. 949, which sum defendants had lodged in Court. Plaintiffs were not entitled to any interest, as defendants had always been ready and willing to pay the balance due. It was further submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to any costs, as they ought to have filed their suit in the Small Causes Court, and that they ought at least to be ordered to pay defendants' costs from the date of the written statement.

It was alleged on the part of the plaintiffs that they only knew defendant Burjorjee Rustomjee as a person who used influence with Messrs. Scott, McClelland, and Co. He got them their contract ; he was to share in their profit and to advance them money to help on the work ; and he now wanted to get out of the loss. They had been kept entirely ignorant of Burjorjee's having had anything to do with the contract.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said the defence set up was, amongst other important matters, that Rs. 1,700 had been advanced on account of the contract ; and the other matters related to the measurement and the rates. As regards the Rs. 1,700, plaintiffs alleged partnership in the sub-contract, and that the sum was advanced by Burjorjee on account of his sub-contract. A great point was made in the opening that this was a secret advance made by Burjorjee, and it would be so naturally, because it would be a breach of contract in law to enter into such a sub-partnership. It was not necessary for his Lordship to decide whether the sub-partnership was entered into by Burjorjee ; he had only to decide whether those advances were made on account of the partnership. All secrecy disappeared on examination of the evidence ; and his Lordship was led to the conclusion that the Rs. 1,700 were advanced on the part of the partnership. As regarded measurements, the claim of Rs. 1-8 for moorum was abandoned. As regarded Mr. Bedford's measurement his Lordship said the difference of time destroyed the accuracy of his measurements. It was clear from his certificate that he measured the whole of the channel. His Lordship could only rely upon Mr. Clark's measurements to guide him in these matters. Then as to the question of 139 brass of rubble. That was stone alleged to be supplied by plaintiffs under the first part of their contract ; and it must be taken to be rubble stone fit for the dam. The plaintiffs had to show that it was stone fit for the purpose for which it was required. On this point, Mr. Bedford's own evidence was almost in itself enough to show that it was not fit for its purpose. Mr. Clark said he would not pass it for nothing. His Lordship therefore decided that this was stone for which the defendants were not liable to pay ; and this being so, it was not necessary for his Lordship to go into the measurements. His Lordship commented further upon the evidence, upon the false colouring which plaintiffs gave as to the Rs. 1,700, and upon the circumstance that they were not honest to get Mr. Bedford to make his measurements without making proper allowance for the defendants' work. Under the circumstances, his Lordship was of opinion that the amount due to the plaintiffs was that for which defendants had given credit in their written statement. The Court's finding on both the issues raised was in the negative and for the defendants. A decree was given for plaintiffs for the amount paid by defendants into Court. Plaintiffs to pay defendants' costs from the date of the written statement. The money not to be paid out of Court.

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MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges Belgium.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO DACCA.

(*Abridged from the Pioneer's Correspondent.*)

LORD NORTHBROOK reached Dacca at 4 P. M. on Tuesday afternoon. His Excellency's flotilla had been met some miles outside Dacca by a steam launch containing the Commissioner, Mr. Cockerell and some of the Lieutenant-Governor's staff. All the boats on the river, numbering some hundreds of all descriptions, were decorated with flags and there were flags displayed along the river bank and on all the principal buildings. As the Viceroy's yacht dropped anchor, the Lieutenant-Governor went on board. At half-past 4 the Commissioner took the principal officers of Dacca on board the Sonamookee, and introduced them to the Viceroy. Punctually at half-past five, Lord Northbrook

THE DOG AND MAN FIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir—In reference to the letter of the Secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which appeared in *The Times* of yesterday, permit me to say that it is mainly correct. On Friday last I accompanied Mr. Colam to Hanley. I was unsuccessful. I could neither point out the house nor with certainty the street in which it was.

I must candidly admit that this result, however unfortunate, was not altogether unanticipated by me. It is all very well to say that a man who once visits a house should be able to point out afterwards its whereabouts. So, doubtless, could I under ordinary circumstances; but the circumstances attending my first visit here were extraordinary. I was a stranger. It was growing towards dusk, and I was completely occupied in keeping my rapidly-moving guides in sight. The hour at which, after innumerable twistings and doublings, we arrived was situated in one of a maze of streets which constitutes Tinker's Clough and its immediate neighbourhood, I was hurried into the house and hurried out again, at which time it was quite dark, and my only object was to get away from the unpleasant neighbourhood with all speed.

In one respect Mr. Colam's letter is not quite clear. I did not go with the dog and its conductors from the King's Head Inn to the place of combat. I drank with the men at the house in question one night, and met them by appointment and without the dog the next night.

As regards the bull-dog fighter, I never either said or thought that he was a resident of the place. As for his hideousness, as may be easily imagined, my portrait of him would not be at all flattering, but he has since been exaggerated into an actual monster with the limbs of a gorilla and the ears of an elephant. Perhaps I may have slightly elaborated in styling him a dwarf. His squat build, and the fact of his big head being set in his shoulders, may have made him appear shorter than he really was, and, instead of "four feet six," he may possibly have been five feet in height. As for the dog called "Physic," it was I who gave it that name, and it is therefore unlikely that any inquiries made for an animal with that cognomen would lead to its discovery.

In conclusion, I have only to repeat once more that the man and dog fight did take place at the time and place indicated, and I must leave the public to judge between the inability of the authorities to trace it out and my positive assertion.

July 21. JAMES GREENWOOD.

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

(Times, July 23.)

Last evening a sumptuous banquet was given by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Sir Andrew Lusk, M.P.) and the Lady Mayoress to Her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion-house.

The Lord Mayor said it gave him great pleasure to propose the toast of the health of Her Majesty's Ministers. (Loud cheers.) He thanked them for those cheers, because the toast was always well received in the City of London. Whatever Party was in power they were a law-abiding people, and liked to submit to the powers that be. They could well understand the toils and cares and anxieties of those who undertook to govern this country. Such men well deserved the grateful acknowledgments of their fellow-citizens. He had never sat on the same side of the House—he should rather say, perhaps, the same side of the table—with the Premier till this evening; but, so far as it had gone, he must say it had been rather agreeable than otherwise. (A laugh.) It was said that "Distance lends enchantment to the view," but it was a poet who said that, not a politician, and he was more political than he had been in his younger days. Every one who took the management of affairs in this country must be a remarkable man. He must have distinguished himself in the world in many ways, especially in the Parliamentary arena, where he was compelled to meet face by face, to fight many hard battles, and if he achieved victory they would find he had well deserved it. Her Majesty's present Ministers were no exception to this rule. They had taken office, he confessed, rather hastily and unexpectedly; but he frankly admitted they were managing the affairs of the nation carefully and, upon the whole, very well. (Cheers.) Personally, perhaps, he could not so well judge, for he had not been so regular in his attendance in the House of Commons of late as he used to be, but they appeared to be managing affairs to the satisfaction and with the approbation of the country. He did not know what more could be wanted than that. (Cheers.) Some men told them that the days of Parliamentary eloquence were gone; but he did not think so. On the contrary, he believed we never had an abler Ministry than the present. (Cheers.) He did not say what he believed in them—that was a different thing (a laugh); but we never had an abler Cabinet. He said that fearlessly and without hesitation. As to Parliamentary eloquence, there never was a period in the history of this country when we had two chiefs of greater power and distinction than the present and late Prime Ministers. (Cheers.) They must not understand that he was an "extinct volcano" (a laugh), but perhaps it would be wise to regress his fire till some more convenient season (a laugh); for no doubt they were all anxious to hear the right hon. gentleman on his right. That right hon. gentleman was always instructive. He was always able to teach even those who opposed him in the House of Commons, and it was to be hoped his lessons left a deep and salutary impression on them. The right hon gentleman loved the House of Commons—he understood the House of Commons—he understood its members, and he had gained many hard battles within its walls. He had great pleasure in proposing his health. The right hon. gentleman has astonished him not a little by a communication he had made to him that morning; but he need say no more about that at present. A laugh.) The right hon. gentleman had long occupied a conspicuous position in the political life of England, and he hoped he would be spared for many years to hold that position, and to guide the affairs of this great and mighty Empire, of which they were all so proud. He begged to give "The Health of Her Majesty's Ministers," coupled with the name of the Premier, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.

The toast was drunk upstanding, with all the honours.

Mr. Disraeli, on rising to respond to the toast, was loudly cheered. He said—My Lord Mayor, her Majesty's Ministers are very sensible of the honour which you have bestowed upon them. The relations between Her Majesty's Ministers and the City of London have at all times been cordial. I trust that in our time they will not be wanting in sentiments of reciprocal regard, and that the good opinion which the City of London has ever extended to those will be preserved. (Cheers.) The Lord Mayor has told you that we acceded to power, I think he said hastily, or at any rate unexpectedly. What the Lord Mayor says is perfectly correct. We acceded to power unexpectedly, and we acceded to power at a time when it was necessary for us at once to meet Parliament. It was not, therefore, in our power—we had not the opportunity which is usually enjoyed of preparing our measures to submit to Parliament; but we had at once to undertake the conduct of affairs and, as far as possible, to meet the necessities of the political moment. There were many kind friends and some kinder foes who recommended, under the circumstances, that we should do nothing. (Cheers and a laugh.) They painted to us the delights of a Castle of Indolence, instead of Downing-street, and four or five months spent merely in the contemplation of our own exalted position. (A laugh.) But we were not of opinion that this was a course which would satisfy the people of England. (Cheers.) We believed that the people of England would expect from us, whatever might be the disadvantages under which we laboured, at least some indication that we were sensible of the responsibilities we had incurred and of the duties we had to fulfil. (Cheers.) We have acted upon that conviction, and the Session which is about to close, if not a memorable one, will at least not be an insignificant one. (Cheers.) We have introduced some measures the object of which was to redress the grievances of classes which they suffered under from previous legislation. We had sympathized with those classes and interest in opposition; and when we acceded to power we felt it our duty—and it was a duty we cheerfully performed—to attempt to realize the views we had expressed in opposition. (Cheers.) But I trust that all we have advised in that respect has been advised in the spirit of moderation and of justice, and that all we have accomplished has been required by the necessities of the case. (Cheers) Then, again, in the second place, we have taken the opportunity of passing a great measure which completes the Factory legislation of this country. (Cheers.) It is our opinion that the condition of the people ought to be the first consideration of English statesmen. (Cheers.) When we remember the comparatively limited population which has to bear the superstructure of our Empire—an Empire which, I trust, under our advice and auspices, will not be diminished, but may perhaps be increased—(cheers.)—it is absolutely necessary that the condition of the people should become a subject of the most anxious consideration of those who are intrusted with the government of this country. When we find a people whose population every year diminishes and the stature of whose population gradually decreases—whatever may be the splendour of their arts and arms—we read in these facts the inevitable decline and fall of their power. (Cheers) And, therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the 30,000,000 and more who form the British nation should be a population most effective in all the qualities that make a gifted and powerful people. (Cheers.) The spiritual, the intellectual, the moral, and the physical condition of that people are questions which not only deserve, but demand, the attention of the Government of this country. (Cheers.) We have, therefore, had the opportunity of passing one measure in that vein during the present Session of Parliament, but it is only an indication of the policy which is in our intention to pursue. (Cheers.) Then, again, in the third place, in the Session in which we were advised to do nothing, we could not shut our eyes from the great change that has been for some time occurring in Europe—and not merely in Europe—that great contest between the spiritual and temporal authorities which has already produced such vast consequences and stamped its indelible features on the history of mankind. That contest, in our conviction, has already commenced with forces not unequal on both sides. We have, therefore, felt it our duty to prepare for the coming storm by strengthening, as far as we could, the ecclesiastical establishments of the United Kingdom (cheers); because we believe that, irrespective of all religious sentiment, we recognize in them the barriers of political liberty. (Cheers) We look upon them as the best securities for those civil rights that the generations of this country have so long enjoyed and are so proud of enjoying. (Cheers.) We have introduced a Bill with respect to the Church of Scotland which, if it passes—and I have little doubt it will pass—will, in time, I hope, produce considerable results. (Cheers.) With regard to the Church of England, viewing that great national institution with feelings of reverence—wishing that all the legitimate Parties in the Church should have fair play, ample scope and verge enough for the development of their particular views—believing that under our existing settlement they can have that sufficient scope with entire deference to the Articles of our Church and to the principles of our Protestant Constitution (cheers), we have still felt it to be our duty to grapple with that mysterious disturbance which has for now no inconsiderable period perplexed and annoyed the people of this country. (Loud cheers.) I trust that, by the course we shall recommend Parliament to follow in these respects, and by the measures which we shall be instrumental in carrying, we shall remove the evils that are complained of—we shall avert the dangers which are feared; and that we at all not in any degree trench upon the wholesome liberties of those great recognized parties in the Church of England, whatever names they may adopt—High Church, Low Church, or Broad Church, by those energies are exercised in due deference to the principles of that institution, whose exertions and competitive attempts have been so advantageous to the country, and so instrumental at the same time, not only to the establishment of theological truth, but also as I believe, of civil and religious liberty. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, to sum up these idle months, months that we were counselled to enjoy, I think I may say this for Her Majesty's Ministers, that we have at least attempted to redress grievances—we have at least attempted to improve the condition of the people—we have at least attempted, in view of those conclusions that we believe will occur, to prepare this nation for encountering them by strengthening those bulwarks of our civil and religious liberty on which in old days we relied, and did not rely in vain. (Loud cheers.) I have touched, gentlemen, upon our internal situation; I wish that my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who was to have been your guest to-night, but was at the last hour prevented from being so—I wish he had been present. I would rather you should have heard from his lips than mine any reference to your external relations. I cannot say that the state of Europe is one that can be viewed by any man with complacency. I should be deceiving you and myself if here I could indulge in empty phrases and congratulate you upon the tranquility of other countries. Every one is aware, and every one must deplore, that some of the most favoured regions of Europe—most favoured by Providence, most celebrated by the former civility of their inhabitants—nations which have largely contributed to the advancement and enlightenment of mankind—are in a state of anarchy or bordering on anarchy; but of this I can assure you, that there never was a period in the history of this country, so long as my personal experience can guide me, in which her Majesty's Government received from all nations, countries, Powers, and States so many proffers of friendship and regard as England does at the present moment. (Cheers.) I say without hesitation, there never was a period when her friendship—her real friendship—was sought with more constancy and more urgency by all the leading Powers and countries of Europe, and I will add of America, than at this moment. (Cheers.) This country, therefore, possesses a great influence, and that influence, I can assure you, so far as we have the honour of guiding the Councils of Her Majesty, will be exercised for the interests of peace and for the general advantage of mankind. (Cheers.) But in saying this I do not wish you for a moment to suppose that we shall content ourselves on every occasion by merely offering empty words to those who seek to be allies and court our friendship. We do not for a moment lay down the principle that we are not responsible to the countries of Europe on many of the questions which may arise, and which may affect the fortunes of the world; but we believe that, in the present condition of affairs, the influence of England may be exercised, and exercised with great effect, not only to preserve peace, but to assist, by our sympathy and by our counsels, States and countries now distracted and distressed in resuming a position worthier of their former fame and fortunes, and may reconcile interests which, now discordant and distressful, seem to be exhausting the energies of some of the fairest countries in the world. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have touched upon these points because I felt that absolute silence and reserve would be displeasing to my fellow citizens whom I meet on an occasion like the present. (Cheers.) You must look on Her Majesty's Ministers as a body of men who were called upon unexpectedly to assume the reins of Government and who, finding themselves in that position, have dealt, as practical men, as well as they could, with the urgent affairs and business of the House. We are now upon the eve of a period when we shall have more time and more leisure to consider the condition of affairs, and to prepare those measures which we think are necessary and adequate for the opportunities and occasions that await us. If I should ever have the honour to address you, my Lord Mayor, again in the position which I now fill if my colleagues and myself continue to be intrusted with the duties we have now to discharge, I trust I shall be able to address you as the representative of a Ministry who have no longer in excuse of their conduct to appeal to the unexpected conditions under which they accepted office or the want of the opportunity to prepare adequate measures for the contingencies they have had to encounter. (Cheers.) I trust that on their part I may claim your confidence as men, who when they have had an opportunity have not proved themselves to be unfaithful to the principles of the policy they wish to establish seek no higher reward and no loftier prize than the approbation of their fellow countrymen.

The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheers. After a brief interval the Premier again rose and said,—My Lord Mayor, my Lords and gentlemen, I have received orders from a high authority to be in another place at the present moment. I have, therefore, asked a favour of the Lord Mayor, and that is to allow me to propose his health before I leave this assembly. (Cheers.) I have had the honour of sitting in Parliament for many years with the Lord Mayor, and though, as he has reminded you, we have unfortunately not sat on the same side of the House, I have had sufficient experience of his genial character and the many amiable and engaging qualities that make him popular in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) It was with the greatest gratification that I received Her Majesty's commands yesterday to notify to his Lordship that Her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon him an hereditary honour (loud cheers), to commemorate one of the many interesting events of his reign—namely, the happy marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with his imperial bride (cheers), and the visit of the Emperor and Empress to this hospitable mansion (cheers), where he was received in a manner which became the hospitable reputation of the City of London. (Cheers.) The Lord Mayor has during his period of presidency most admirably sustained the reputation of the City. Nothing could be more interesting than the banquet he gave yesterday to the artists of his own country and of other nations. The conception of such a banquet showed on the part of the Lord Mayor great delicacy and discrimination, and the character of the guests was not without a charm. (Cheers.) I trust it will form a precedent in the annals of the Mansion-house. (Cheers.) I hope, therefore, you will allow me to propose the health of the Lord Mayor with the utmost sincerity, and I trust when I meet him again in the House of Commons, when he is freed from all the cares of the government of the City, I shall find him with the same genial expression of countenance, remembering and perhaps communicating to me some of the reminiscences of the splendour which he once enjoyed in this place, and which in our comparative obscurity in the House of Commons he will regard with a smile and not a sigh. (Loud cheers) I give you the health of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

(Times' Austrian Correspondent.)

VIENNA, JULY 19.

OPINIONS here respecting the Brussels Congress have undergone considerable modifications. You will remember that the idea, as brought forward in its original shape—namely, as an effort to frame an international agreement by which the worst features in the treatment of prisoners of war might be removed,—was received with favour. Late experience had proved that the present state of things was decidedly to the disadvantage of Austria; for, while she treated her prisoners of war as humanely as was compatible with the objects of war, this proceeding on her part was by no means reciprocated by others. The Brussels Congress seemed therefore to offer the chances of correcting this inequality.

It is now found that the programme for the Brussels Congress as set forth by Russia, and illustrated by the voluminous material supplied by the Alliance Universelle, while going far beyond the mark in one respect, leaves great gaps in another direction. The originally modest idea of doing away with some of the worst features in the treatment of prisoners of war has expanded into a sketch for a sort of international code of war, and yet in this code some of the most important questions are passed over entirely in silence, a method which could only tend to raise new points of litigation. On a number of these points—such, for instance, as the rights and duties of neutrals, declarations of war, ultimatums, the right of booty, and others—there exists now a tolerably recognized, customary, international observance which, by not being inserted in the new code, would be deprived in future of its certain point of its present validity, and thus become questionable.

By command of His Majesty, two Memoranda have been drawn up—one, treating of the political side of the Congress, by the Foreign Office, and the other, of the military side, by the War Department. They are to serve as instructions to the two representatives of Austria at the Congress—Count Chotek, the Austrian Minister at Brussels, who is to be the diplomatist, and Major-General Schmidt, who is to be the military representative of Austria. While appreciating the humane intentions which have prompted the Emperor of Russia to take the initiative in the matter, neither memorandum expects much practical result from it, in the from which it has taken. At a time when several of those who are to take part in the Congress, and who are by their position called upon to take a prominent part, notoriously in a rather irritable disposition, the attempt to settle some of the most delicate international questions by common accord is not thought a very timely one. It can only lead to unpleasantness and misunderstandings.

The military Memorandum sees in a great many of the proposed stipulations a limitation of the rights of war, which in some instances would amount almost to making them illusory. If they were adopted, the German General, it is thought, would be constantly placed in the dilemma of either compromising success and even jeopardising the safety of his army, for which he is responsible, or else of infringing the humane arrangements which the programme proposes. As regards the rules affecting the treatment of prisoners of war, they are likewise thought to go far beyond the mark. Humanely as Austria has been herself in the habit of treating her prisoners of war, she has never gone so far as to make the position of prisoner of war rather more enviable than that of the soldier under arms, who, besides exposing his life, has to undergo hardships and privations. If the rules proposed were accepted, a high premium would be, it is thought, given to the weak-hearted, who would be directly tempted to forsake their colours and surrender. In these times, when, by the adoption of the system of reserves, a large portion of the men have to be called away from their peaceful avocations at the outbreak of war, it would be scarcely safe to lay such temptations within reach, unless, indeed, there was some counter design of the Alliance Universelle behind it of putting an end to wars by inducing the men on both sides to surrender.

Equally great is the objection to the idea of confining war to the regular forces in uniform. The heroic defence of the Tyrolese mountaineers in the French wars is still vividly remembered, and, indeed, in spite of the new organization of the Army, the Tyrol retains in this respect an exceptional position. In consideration of the aptitude of the population for partisan warfare in their own mountain home, the Province supplies a proportionately smaller contingency to the Regular Army than others do, while the Landsturm, or rising en masse, plays on the contrary a larger part than elsewhere. Austria, therefore, would never consent to so general a condemnation of the system of popular warfare as is contemplated by the programme, which would deprive her eventually of an important element of national defence. While thus on one side the rights of legitimate warfare are too much curtailed, on the other they are thought to be rather unduly extended. Thus the idea of conferring at once on an Army of Occupation all the rights of the Civil Government, in respect of binding native officials by oaths, and other analogous powers, the convenience of which to an Army of Occupation was suggested by the experiences of the German Army in France, is not considered a very happy one.

The political Memorandum is not less outspoken than the military. It sees in the programme an attempt to establish a general code of warfare, which would be one of the most difficult problems at all times, but above all at a time which every one seems to consider as a sort of armistice. It therefore expresses but small hopes as to any practical result which the Brussels Congress might have. This difficulty of framing a complete code of war under the circumstances was probably felt likewise by the authors of the programme, who thought to evade it by leaving untouched the delicate questions; yet these are just the most important which occur daily in war-fare, and which are apt to produce complications. There can be no war without raising the question of the position of neutrals; how far they can go in supplying arms, ammunition, &c., to one or the other belligerent; how if detachments, or even armies, of one or the other side, like the French after Sedan and Villeneuve, are driven by the fortunes of war to neutral territory? Then, again, how far can the principle of making war self-supporting be applied? How far does the right of raising contributions go? What are the legal consequences of an ultimatum? These and numerous other questions are passed over in silence, but with regard to them the customary right now more or less in vigour would be invalidated if no mention were made of them in stipulations purporting to frame a code of warfare.

BALL AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

(Times, July 23.)

THE Fancy Dress Ball given last night by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales was not only magnificent beyond the usual magnificence of such festivals, but was planned and carried out down to the smallest detail in such a thorough and artistic manner that some account of it cannot fail to be interesting. In years gone by Buckingham Palace was famous for its fancy balls, and several fetes given by Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort will probably long remain unequalled as splendid revivals of the pageantry of historic characters and costumes. One, if not more, of Her Majesty's Fancy Balls has been recorded in a costly folio, handing down the various splendours of a single evening to the envy and admiration of all future ball-givers. It would be a pity if some attempt were not also made to preserve the principal costumes of last night, for many of them were finely pictorial, and were only achieved by dint of much pains and exact knowledge and good taste on the part of those who arranged them. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales took a most active part in the preparations, and called to his aid a committee, the most indefatigable members of which were Mr. Frederick Leighton, R.A., and Mr. Augustus Lumley. In old days, those who did not go to Her Majesty's Fancy Balls used still to be glad to hear of them, because they were "so good for trade." The Ball of last night must have done trade a good turn too, for during the past fortnight scarcely a bit of old world finery, or so much as the print of a man in doublet and hose, was to be had at the shops. One or two amusing stories are told of the desperate efforts of belated gentlemen to equip themselves magnificently at the last moment, but we pass them by, since when it came to the time not a ruff or a curl, not a buckle or a piece of gold lace was wanting. One serious misfortune, indeed, there was, and it was no less than the sudden illness of the greatest hairdresser of his day. Yet even this terrible gap seems to have been bridged over.

The dancing was in three rooms on the garden front of the ground floor, the ball-room for the chief quadrilles, and the library and dining-room at either side. The Hungarian band played in the conservatory off the saloon and Coote and Tinney's in the dining-room. Fancy dress was worn by every guest, with, we believe, the sole exception of the Duke of Cambridge, who came in the uniform of a Field-Marshal. Coote and Tinney's musicians wore State coats, and all the servants their full liveries. There was not, except that of the Duke of Cambridge, a uniform or Court dress in the brilliant crowd; all belonged to the past, though it should be said that Mr. Disraeli, who had been dining in the City, appeared in his laced coat. The guests began to arrive early, the ladies and gentlemen of the sequadrilles coming a little before the rest of the company. By half-past 10, the hour named on the cards, the rooms were thronged with a crowd of which the usual epithet of "brilliant" conveys but a feeble idea. Who shall describe it? How shall we begin the catalogue? How shall we be pardoned by those whom the stern deities of time and space, and the juggling fiend that troubles the memory, compel us to live out? There was the Duke of Wellington as Olivares, the Spanish Minister of Philip IV. wearing the collar and jewel of the Golden Fleece; the Duchess of Wellington as a Donna of high degree. His Grace would have delighted the hearts of the tenants of his Peninsular estates, the Duchess walked the easy winner of an old subscription, both home and foreign, and the splendid diamonds and pearls strewed her dress delighted the eye. The Duchess of Marlborough had copied the famous Blenheim picture of Reubens' wife, and was all in black satin and lavender, a long veil flowing from her tufted Spanish headdress. Lord Mayo, as an Incroyable in blue satin, with chin buried in neckcloth and pink collar, and a short-waisted long-tailed coat, was a great success. Lord Hardwicke, as Queen Elizabeth's Master of the Buckhounds, was a triumph of Tudor splendour, and there were officers who had gone back seventy or a hundred years in the history of their regiments. Conspicuous among these were Colonel Reilly, in the old dress of the Royal Artillery, and Colonel Charles Fraser, as an 11th Huss officer under George III. Lords Marcus and Charles Beresford wore the jester's cap and bells, and a strange creature—discovered afterwards to be Mr. Bernal Osborne—appeared as one of the Italian accoucheur medical men follow at the funerals. In his mother's dress and cord about his waist, and with a white linen bag, with holes for the eyes and mouth, over his head, he stood always the centre of a circle, one or another of whom he would now and then seize by the arm like the Ancient Mariner, speaking words of wisdom. Lord Shannon came as a simple Paddy with a shillelagh, and there were all the usual dresses of a fancy ball, Mexicans, Albanians, &c. Musurus Pasha was a splendid Turk in ruby velvet, over-laid with gold. Lady Hardwicke's dress of black velvets a large black hat looped up with feathers and velvet and diamonds, which blazed all over the dress, was admired as much as any at the Ball.

But all writed for the dining-room doors to open, and for the Royal procession of the dancers in the six set quadrilles. At last the moment arrived; the Hungarians struck up the *polonaise*, and the procession entered, headed by Lord Colvile, dressed after a picture at Penshurst of one of Queen Elizabeth's chamberlains. White wand in hand, he marshalled the way, followed by an advanced guard of six Guardsmen in the laced coats and powdered heads of 1745. Then came the young Princes, Albert Victor and George, as pages of honour, in white satin and gold dresses, taken from National Gallery pictures. Next entered her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, at the head of her Venetian quadrille, and led by her partner, Lord Hartington. Her Royal Highness wore a rubycoloured Venetian dress, with a blue front to the skirt, sewn with jewels and goldembroidery. The close sleeves were of ruby velvet, with blue satin puffings, gold embroidered; the small ruff was edged with gold, and the body of the dress covered with strings of pearls, but the most charming and becoming part of this magnificent costume was the small, close, velvet cap, laced and covered with jewels of marvellous splendour. Her Royal Highness has not much to gain from dress, and, indeed, the ladies generally were much less beholden to their antique costumes than the gentlemen, for latter-day millinery is not so bad, whereas latter day tailoring is poor work compared with Stuart and Georgian wardrobes. The Princess of Wales was followed by the other couples of the Venetian quadrille, first among them, walking with Lord Dunmore, the Duchess of Teck, whose Italian costume of white and gold blazed with diamonds. Prince Christian was a Venetian General, with a steel, gold-inlaid cuirass, bearing the arms of the republic, clasped over a brown velvet doublet, trunk-hose of brown velvet descending to buff boots. The Prince wore steel gauntlets, an orange scarf, and a blue riband and badge. His Royal Highness's dress was thoroughly correct, and he led his partner, Lady Somers, who was magnificent as a Venetian lady. We will not name now the other members of this historic and artistic Venetian quadrille, for the procession must not wait except for Royalty. It passes on its stately way, the velvet or steel clad cavaliers leading the loveliest ladies in England, the beauty of each set off in a new light by the different splendour of fashions long since dead. Sleeves close and flowing, jewelled bodices, and feathered hats, shapes and colours familiar to us on Veronese's and Titian's canvases pass by, and then enters his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the head of a gay and gallant following, and leading the Duchess of Sutherland by the hand held high in Polonaise fashion, which is followed, of course, by all. This was the Prince's own Vandyke quadrille, and his Royal Highness wore a Vandyke costume which probably would set off most people to advantage, but which certainly seemed to suit its present wearer to perfection. The doublet and cloak were of light maroon satin embroidered in gold, the large black felt hat (all hats were worn) had a white feather, and the dress was completed with loose buff boots, steel spurs, and a long sword. On the left shoulder of the cloak was a large diamond star, and the Prince wore his badge of the Garter hanging from a blue riband round his neck. Fair cavalier curls flowing down his shoulders somewhat disguised his Royal Highness, but were the finishing touch to a very splendid and perfect costume. The Duchess of Sutherland wore a Henrietta Maria dress of white satin, the body hung with countless strings of pearls, great diamonds about her neck and in her hair, which was done in the fashion of a Windsor picture of the Stuart Queen. In the procession of this Vandyke quadrille walked the Duke of Teck, all in blue-black satin, after a Stuart portrait at Montagu house. The Duke of Abercorn was for once in his life an unfortunate Lord Lieutenant, being the very *fac-simile* of the Strafford whom Laud blesses in the picture with hands through the prison bars. The Duke of Teck led Lady Shrewsbury, the Duke of Abercorn's partner being Lady Listowel. We shall have more to say of these Vandyke costumes when we come to the dancing, but we must let the procession pass, till we come to fancies still as charming but more airy and frolicsome. Princess Christian entering as Queen of Clubs, on the hand of the Duke of Athole as King of Spades, is followed by the other cards of her quadrille pack. Her Royal Highness wears a close-fitting silvery dress, with a Marguerite body, from which flow long sleeves bearing clubs stamped in black velvet, and her head-dress, is of diamond stars. The second packeof cards is headed by Princess Louise as Queen of Hearts, wearing dark-blue velvet, white silver flowing sleeves, hearts in red on the dress, and a diadem of pearls and diamonds. Each Princess wears a jewelled belt over the left shoulder, and Lord Claud Hamilton, as the King of Spades, is Princess Louise's partner. These and their troop passed, following the procession through ball-room and library, to return to the ball-room by the saloon for the opening of the ball with the Vandyke and Venetian quadrilles. The packs of cards were followed by the Duke of Connaught, heading the Fairy Quadrille with Miss Graham, in the character of Beauty and the Beast. His Royal Highness was a fairy prince in ruby velvet doublet and gray satin "tights" and ruby shoes, wearing a leopard's head and skin with gold claws attached to his shoulders by large diamond stars. This skin was left off later in the evening, and the Duke appeared all in ruby velvet, with a small cap and white feather. The Duke was followed by Prince Fair Star and Princess Cheri, the Goose Girl and the King, the White Cat, and others, of whom more anon; and then came the Puritans in simple gray satin, with white collars and white stiff caps, dangerously but most picturesquely mated with cavalier officers of the Blues and Life Guards, in the uniforms of their regiments, under Charles II. The procession was closed by a rearguard of six Guardsmen in the George II. uniforms.

The Venetian and Vandyke quadrilles having formed in the ball-room, the dancing began. In the Venetian quadrille, as has been said, the Princess of Wales danced with Lord Hartington, who wore a doublet and trunk hose of lavender gray, embroidered with black and gold, having a large medallion head of Henry VIII., given to one of the Devonshire family by that King, on his breast. The other couples of this quadrille were the Duchess of Teck and Lord Dunmore, who stood beside the Princess of Wales; Marquis D'Azeglio and Duchess of San Teodoro, Lady Aylesford and Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd Lindsay, Mr. Augustus Lumley and Lady Craven, Don José D'Argaiz; and Madame Murietta, Mrs Forbes and Mr. Valentine Prinsep, Lady Archibald Campbell and Lord Aylesford, Lady Henry Somerset and Mr. C. Wood, Mrs. Maxse and Mr. Frederic Leighton. These danced at the sides, Prince Christian and Lady Somers, Lord Cowper and the Duchess of Manchester standing *vis-a-vis* to the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Teck. In the Vandyke quadrille the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Teck and Lady Shrewsbury, stood at the library end of the ball-room, having opposite to them the Duke of Abercorn and Lady Bath, Lord Valentia and Lady Listowel. The sides were formed by Lieutenant-Colonel Edgecumbe and Lady Hermione Graham, Mr. Montague Guest and the Duchess of Leeds, Mr. A. B. Mitford and Lady Cornelia Guest, Mr. Chaplin and Mrs. Sassoon, standing opposite to Lady Cowper and Sir Ivor Guest, Lady Granville and Lord Pembroke, Mrs. Stevenson, and Lord Folkestan, Lady Hardwicke, most beautifully dressed and Lord Calthorpe. The music played, the ladies and cavaliers passed to and fro, and the brilliant colours, glancing gems, and nodding plumes were surely enough to put one out of conceit with black coats for ever. It was a courtly spectacle, a dance not at Marlborough-house, but in the "glorious gallery" of Whitehall, before troubles came upon the King whom Vandyke has so well repaid for his patronage. But our duty lies with the dresses rather than with descriptions which may be well imagined. Let us begin, not at the beginning, but haphazard. Lord Dunmore (these are the Borgia-looking dresses of the Venetian quadrille) wore white satin and gold, with a surfont of blue velvet and sable, covered with magnificent pearls. The Marquis d'Azeglio was a Venetian noble from a Pitti Palace picture in a superb dress of white satin, embossed with a close pattern of black velvet. Don José D'Argaiz was in a beautifully made suit of black satin embroidered with gold *fleur-de-lis*, and wore it, not as a costume, but as though he were to the manner born. Lady Paget, though not dancing in this quadrille, wore a Venetian dress, being very accurately arrayed in scarlet, after a celebrated painting in the Borghese Gallery, and Lady Craven was a true La Bella di Tiziano. The Duchess of Manchester wore white and gold, with olive-green gold-embroidered sleeves, and altogether this superb Venetian quadrille may be best described as a most successful reproduction of Titian and Veronese types of the early 16th century. In the Vandyke Quadrille the Prince of Wales wore his buff boots and plumed hat in true cavalier style. Lady Cornelia Guest was arrayed after a celebrated Vandyke in the Borgniola Palace in Genoa, and wore a long stomacher completely covered with jewels. Her hair was plaited in with pearls, and part of her headdress was a gigantic ruby, said to be the largest in the world. Lord Valentia's Vandyke cuirass, buff boots, and leather jerkin embroidered in silver, were after a picture at Montagu-house. The Duchess of San Teodoro (Venetian quadrille) was all in blue and gold, as Queen of Cyprus. Lady Granville's Vandyke dress of blue satin, with a ruff and large black Reuben's hat turned up at the side, was charming. There were six ladies in this dress, among whom should be especially mentioned Lady Bath and Mrs. Sassoon.

The two principal quadrilles having been danced, the card quadrilles, in the dining room, immediately followed. In the first of these, Princess Christian and the Duke of Athole were Queen of Clubs and King of Diamonds, the Duchess of Athole and her partner Queen of Diamonds and King of Clubs; Lady Queensberry and Mr. Alfred Rothschild Ace of Clubs and Knave of Diamonds; Miss Scobeloff and Mr. Murietta, Ace of Diamonds and Knave of Clubs; Mrs. Keith Fraser and Lord Dupplin, Tens of Diamonds and Clubs; Mrs. G. Forbes and Mr. Gerard, nines of the same suit; and Miss Gerard and Prince Croij, eights. In the second card quadrille Princes Louise and Lord Claud Hamilton were Queen of Hearts and Knave of Spades, the Marchioness of Camden and Lord Coke were Queen of Spades and King of Hearts, Miss Stevens and Mr. A. de Murietta were Ace of Hearts and Knave of Spades, Mrs. William Carington and Vicomte de Vauvineux Ace of Spades and Knave of Hearts, Mrs. Sloane Stanley and Colonel W. Carington Tens of Hearts and Spades and Mr. H. Stanley and Mrs. C. Forbes fours of the same suits. Mdlle. Musurus and the Hon. H. Bourke were eights, and Lady S. Macnamara and Mr. G. Farquharson sevens. The costumes in the second quadrille were Pompadourish and pretty, consisting of short crimson white satin dresses with cards distributed over them. Variations were also introduced—thus Mrs. W. Carington wore her hair done round her card of clubs with diamonds for pips. The Duke Athole as King of Hearts wore a velvet robe turned over with a long gold collar strewn with the device of his suit. Lord Suffield's was a good dress, with a red and a blue leg, and Donna Theresa Carraciolo as the Seven of Diamonds, and Miss Stevens, with a large jewel Ace of Spades on her dress, may be singled out from the packs. In the Venetian dance, Mr. Frederick Leighton wore a beautiful dress of brown velvet and satin, and Mr. Valentine Prinsep was an imposing noble in plum-coloured velvet. But one of the most-noticed and peculiar dresses in the room was Mr. Augustus Lumley's close robe of gold brocade, with a cape of the same, fastenings of large turquoises, and a scarlet velvet close-fitting cap, plumed with two Himalayan pheasant's feathers. This costume was copied from a figure in the Louvre picture of the 'Cana Marriage" by Paul Veronese.

After the picturesque and successful card quadrilles in the dining-room, the centre of attraction was again the ball-room, in which the "Fairy Tales" and "Puritans" were ready arranged. The "Fairy Tales" comprised Miss Graham and the Duke of Connaught as Beauty and the Beast, Lady Margaret Scott and Lord Walsingham as Princess Fair Star and Prince Cheri, Lady Louise Montagu and Lord Gosford as the Goose Girl and the King, Lady Florence Gover and Lord Mandeville as the White Cat and the Fairy Prince, Lady M. Coke and the Duke of Norfolk as Red Riding Hood and the Huntsman, Lady E. Campbell and Lord C. Scott as Undine and Bildebrand, Lady A. Cocks and Lord F. Gordon Lennox as Cinderella and the Prince, Lady M. Bridgeman and Lord Kilmarnock as Babes in the Wood, Lady Theresa Talbot and Lord Berkeley Paget as the Fair One with the Golden Locks and Avenant, Miss Harbord and Lord Stafford as Bo Peep and Little Boy Blue, Lady E. Fitzmaurice and Lord Rosebery as Fatima and Blue Beard, and Lady Mary Scott and Mr. A. Grey as Mary Quite Contrary and Puss in Boots. Lady Florence Gover as the White Cat was, of course, all in white satin and soft white fur, and on a red cat's collar round her neck was written the Clan Chattan motto: "Touch not the cat bot with the glove." Lady Adeline Cocks as Cinderella, in an unbleached linen cap, blue and white overdress, dark-blue petticoat, and linen apron, was a picture the charm and simplicity of which had a good foil in the surrounding splendour. This fairy quadrille was arranged by the Duchess of Buccleuch, and she had every reason to be pleased with its success. In such a "leading couple" as the Duke of Connaught and Miss Graham the Duchess was, of course, most fortunate, but the set was altogether most fortunately chosen. Mr. Albert Grey as Puss in Boots, after Gustave Dore, Lord Kilmarnock as one of the Babes in the Wood, Lord Stafford as Little Boy, Blue after the Duke of Westminster's "Blue Boy" by Gainsborough, and Lady Louise Montagu, in a shower of silver, as the Goose Girl, were great successes. At the same time as this quadrille, was danced Lady Folkestone's "Puritans and Cavaliers," the set being as follows:

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS (BLUE).

Colonel Baillie	...	Lady Bristol.
Colonel O. Williams	...	Lady Blandford.
Hon. C. Montagu	...	Lady Arran.
Mr. Wickham	...	Lady Walter Scott.
Lord Carington	...	Lady Folkestone.
Mr. Egerton	...	Lady Dupplin.

LIFE GUARDS.

Colonel Ew